The Canadian Post

AS PUBLISHED

EVERY THURSDAY MORNING,

AT THE

OFFICE—LINDSAY STREET, LINDSAY, C.W.

And contains Notices of the Political, Social and Moral Questions of the day, Agricultural and Commercial News of the world, together with local and Local News of the week.

Only specimens of, or desiring a change of address should not neglect to give the address of the Post-office where they have been in receipt of the papers. Many correspondents simply give the name of the Township in which they live, forgetting to state the Post-office, thus causing no trouble and loss of time. Letters containing money, if not registered, will be at our risk.

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C. BLACLEY ROBINSON & CO.,
Publishers and Proprietors.

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The Canadian Post.

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A. MACCORMIC, Barrister, Attorney-at-Law, Conveyancer, &c. Office—Mechanics' Institute Building, Kent Street, Lindsay, C.W. Sept. 5, 1861. 114-tf

FREDERICK WHITT, Attorney-at-Law, Conveyancer, &c., Kent Street, Lindsay. 114-tf

T. G. HUTCHESON, Barrister at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery, &c. Office—Mrs. Patrick's Brick Building, Kent Street, Lindsay. Sept. 5, 1861. 114-tf

M. DEANE, County Registrar and Provincial Land Surveyor, Russell Street. Sept. 5, 1861. 114-tf

ROBERT T. BURNS, Provincial Land Surveyor, Civil Engineer, Draughtsman, Land Agent, &c. Will and other Lands valued. Office—Corner of Kent and William Streets, over Mr. Thompson's Store.
Lindsay, Sept. 5, 1861. 114-tf

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Hours to Consult, a.m. to 1 p.m., and 5 to 7 p.m. 113-tf

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WINTERS & GOODWIN, Painters, Glaziers and Paper-Hangers, William Street, Lindsay. Work executed promptly, neatly, and at the lowest prices. 121-tf

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THE BEST MADE CLOTHING IN LINDSAY, to be had at
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DRESSMAKING AND PLAIN NEEDLEWORK done neatly and cheaply, by
MISSES ARMSTRONG,
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The Subscriber has opened a PRIVATE BOARDING HOUSE in the premises recently occupied by Mr. John Lee. A select number of Boarders taken. Terms made known on application.
J. MGUIRE.
Lindsay, Oct. 30, 1861. 122-3m

PEARSON'S SALOON,
Lindsay, C.W.
JOHN PEARSON, PROPRIETOR.

WINES and Liquors of the best quality, London Porter and Dublin Stout, on draught. Copies of the best brands. Oysters from the earliest beds constantly laid in in season.
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LATELY Thoroughly Furnished, and now prepared to supply the passenger traffic of the Port Hope, Lindsay, and Beaverton Railway, the Hotel is one of the most convenient and comfortable in the Town of Lindsay or County of Victoria.
Warm Stabling attached, with an experienced ostler.
D. CAMERON MCINTYRE,
Late of the Queen's Hotel, Port Hope, C.W.
Lindsay, Sept. 4, 1861. 114-tf

PYNE'S HOTEL,
Corner of Peel Street and Kent Street, C.W.

SINCE this late Fire, the Subscriber has leased the Building known as "Pyne's Hotel," which he has newly Furnished and Fitted up for the reception of visitors. This Hotel is convenient to the Market, the Steamboat landing, and the Stage from Beaverton and Whitby pass at the door.
J. C. Clougher succeeds
TIMOTHY BOURNIER, Proprietor.
Lindsay, Sept. 5, 1861. 114-tf

DOHENEY'S HOTEL,
Corner of Kent Street and Peel Street,
LINDSAY, C.W.

The Subscriber begs to announce to his Friends and the Travelling Public, that he has renovated and completely refitted the premises, having added a new wing, and he is now prepared to offer a commodious Hotel to patronize his Bar, and Stabling.
In connection with the Hotel there is extensive Stabling, under the charge of an experienced Ostler.
THOMAS DOHENEY, Proprietor.
Lindsay, Sept. 5, 1861. 114-tf

LIVERY STABLES,
EAST END OF TOWN, LINDSAY.

The Undersigned, in returning thanks to his Friends and the Public generally, for the very liberal patronage he has received, begs to state that his Stables are still supplied with phaetons and driving HORSES and good BUGGIES, to be let on the most reasonable terms.
In Winter, comfortable, stylish CUTTERS and SLEIGHS will always be in readiness.
12- $2-50 " Horses always to Hire.
, Terms Liberal, Small the times.
HUGH WORKMAN, Proprietor.
Lindsay, Oct. 16, 1861. 120-tf

Beaverton Business Cards.

H. BEAN, M.D., M.R.C.S., Physician, Surgeon, Accoucheur, and Medical Adviser to the Canada Life Assurance Company.
Residence—Simcoe Street, Beaverton. 1-tf

CHARLES ROBINSON, Clerk Sixth Division Court, Clerk of the County of Ontario, Notary Public in Office.

HENRY E. O'DELL, Conveyancer, Commissioner in Queen's Bench, Land and General Agent. Farm Lands for sale in various parts of the country.

C. BLACKETT ROBINSON, Agent for the Canada Landed Credit Company. Office—Victoria Street, Beaverton.

CHARLES C. KELLER, Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, &c. Office in Brock Street, over the Commercial Bank, Brock Street, Whitby.
Also have Offices in the Village of Beaverton, County of Ontario.
Money to loan, Sale in various localities, and Money to Lend on Real Estate security. 1-tf

ALEX. MCLEOD, Builder, &c. &c. Victoria Street, Beaverton. Contracts taken for the Erection of Buildings. All work promptly and faithfully executed.

RICHARD BURRR, Painter, Glazier, and Paper Hanger, Simcoe Street, Beaverton.

ALEX. CAMPBELL, Boot and Shoe Maker, Simcoe Street, Beaverton. 1-tf
Also have Shops in Lindsay and Woodville.

JAMES MCMILLAN, Photo and Fancy Worker, is thankful to the public for past favors, would respectfully solicit a share of the patronage of Beaverton and Port Hope. Fancy Weaving, at moderate prices and in the best style.

MACNAB & MACNAB, Barristers, Attorneys, Land Agents and the Public that they continue to execute orders for Tinkering, in the Shop formerly occupied by Mr. Thompson, Simcoe Street, Beaverton. 1-tf

DANIEL CAMERON, Horse-Clipping and Shoeing Establishment, Main Street, Beaverton.

RICHARD CAMPBELL, Wagon Maker, Cart, Sleigh, Plough and Harrow Maker, Simcoe street, Beaverton. All orders carefully and promptly attended to. 1-tf

J. HALTER & BATES, General Blacksmiths, Horse-Shoers, Carriage Makers, Simcoe Street, Beaverton. All orders carefully executed at moderate rates. 1-tf

JOHN MCKAY, Blacksmith, Axe-Maker, &c. All orders promptly executed. Horse shoeing a specialty. Beaverton. 1-tf

GEORGE GIBSON, Provincial Land Surveyor and Draughtsman, Kent Street, Lindsay. Office—Beaverton and Woodville. 1-tf

D. SUTHERLAND, Tailor, 1st cos. Thompson's Brick Building, Simcoe Street, Beaverton. All orders carefully executed in the latest style and at the lowest remunerating prices.

S. L. BEEBE, Axe, Auger, and General Edge-Tool Manufacturer, Simcoe Street, Beaverton.

WM. BRIGGS, House-Carpenter and Joiner, Manufacturer of approved Fanning Mills, Main Street, Beaverton. 1-tf

ANSON W. BIRCHARD, Blacksmith, Horse-Shoer, Wagon Maker, &c. Particular attention paid to repairing Wagons, Carts, &c. Constantly keep horses to accommodate the blacksmith of Beaverton and Port Hope, that he is prepared to do all kinds of general Blacksmithing on reasonable terms. Horse-shoeing a specialty. Ready-made work constantly on hand. Shop on Simcoe Street, Beaverton, that he is prepared to do all kinds of general Blacksmithing on reasonable terms. Horse-shoeing a specialty. Ready-made work constantly on hand. Shop on Simcoe Street, Beaverton. 1-tf

GROVER'S HOTEL,
SIMCOE STREET, BEAVERTON, C.W.

THIS above Hotel has, for a number of years, been well known to the travelling community for its Accommodations, for the comfort of guests and attend so as to suit the comfort and requirements of travellers.
N.B.—Good Stabling and attentive Ostlers.
JOHN GROVER, Proprietor.
Beaverton, Sept. 5, 1861. 114-tf

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER will be in attendance at the Port Hope Hotel, Beaverton, every day, from 10 o'clock, a.m., until 3 o'clock, p.m., for the purpose of parties having business to transact with him.
GEORGE SMITH, Township Clerk.
Thorah, Sept. 5, 1861. 1-tf

R. J. WILSON, Barrister and Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery, &c., Whitby, C.W.
Office—In Walker Block.
Whitby, Sept. 5, 1861. 1-tf

R. J. WILSON, Provincial Assn. Conveyancer, &c., for Issuer of Marriage licenses, and Township Clerk, Brock P.O.
Whitby, Sept. 5, 1861. 1-tf

W. G. HAM, Barrister and Attorney-at-Law. Office—Opposite the Registry Office, Brock Street, Whitby.
Whitby, Sept. 5, 1861. 1-tf

R. J. QUINN, H.D., Surgeon to the County Gaol, Office, Brock Street, Whitby.
Whitby, Sept. 5, 1861. 1-tf

JOHN S. LOUNSBERY, Licensed Auctioneer for the County of Ontario. Orders promptly attended to. Orders addressed at the office of this paper. N.B.—Auctions attended to promptly attended to.
Sept. 5, 1861. 12-tf

S. H. COCHRANE, L.L.B., Barrister, Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Notary Public, &c. &c. Office—In Bigelow's new building, Brock Street, Whitby.
Whitby, Sept. 5, 1861. 1-tf

J. HAMER GREENWOOD, Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Notary Public, Conveyancer, &c., Whitby, C.W. Rooms in Vanstone's Brick Block, Registry Office on Brock Street.
Whitby, Sept. 5, 1861. 1-tf

CAMERON & MACDONELL, Barristers, Attorneys-at-Law, Solicitors, &c. Office—At the Court House, Whitby, Sept. 5, 1861. 1-tf

FARMERS' INN,
MAIN STREET, MANILLA, C.W.
Every attention paid to Travellers. Good Stabling and a careful Ostler.
W. H. THOMPSON, Proprietor. 119-tf

W. WHARIN, Importer of Watches, Clocks, and Jewellery, No. 3 Rossin Building, Toronto, C.W.
Toronto, Sept. 5, 1861. 1-tf

OLD FRIENDS

BY G. MASSEY.

Ah, one by one they're falling,
And from the far off shore
I hear a faint voice calling,
"Thy mortal, mile is over."

No longer grouped together,
We sit but gaze at them!
Each green to each a tether,
And each with leaves investing.

Some have grown grey and thoughtful
The land, the lake, the river—
My heart has lost its lightness,
Only some musings are

And through this sunless vapour
They glide away free-footed;
Their life is showered happy,
Blown out are hail enamoured.

Dear light, the mist grows calmer!
The west crimsons again
Thy heart is growing sober,
Take rank with wise men."

Old Friends, (with the warning)
I seek to constrain you;
Enough, that unshowed morning
Revealed to joy with you.

Enough that Faith remains me,
Your spirits wander far
Beyond the dying hallows,
Above each glimmering star.

—*Montreal Witness.*

Miscellaneous.

THE TEACHING OF AMERICA.

[From the Saturday Review.]

The American disruption will have important results upon many different interests of the family of mankind. It will alter the balance of power, the future of slavery, the course of trade, the history of civilization. But one of its most curious results, which it is already producing before our eyes, is the alteration of the whole tone and effect in political science. There is a scarcity now, not among men—very, liberal, or rational—whom it has not startled, and some of whom it has not shaken, but it has not shattered. Let any man carry his recollections back for fifteen or twenty years, or even to the year of 1860, and try to recall the view which he then took of the tendencies of political government. There was not much difference of opinion as to the outline of the facts, though there was much difference in the colours and called by different epithets. A story would have told you that democratic Governments were rising and falling in their golden prosperitions, that their liberty degenerated into license, that their laws were expressed by the mob, that their government, and that they were incapable of rising to the appreciation of national grandeur and military fame. A rational Conservative would have talked of progress, enlightenment, and reform, and their superiority to the blunder and costly prejudices of the past. Both parties would have agreed that they were essentially repugnant to the traditions of war and military armaments, and to any encroachment by the Government upon the citizen's liberty. Both would have specified of popular Governments sprung from the Anglo-Saxon stock—that the tendencies of political institutions in France has infused doubts into many minds, but the eccentricities of the French character are so great that it has always been regarded as a special case, and not applicable to the world.

All these political data must be rubbed out now. We have seen the most popular Government in the world, and those upon which Governments are made to rest, and we have seen how she behaves in the storm. Her experience has become more reckless than that of Austria, and the will spirits in which plunge nations into war, and disguise themselves under the forms of military fanaticism, and those who have passed her even more completely than they passed France. But this is not the worst. One by one all the theories which have grown up in Europe in the Old World are showing themselves in her administration. As soon as real danger touches her, the surface gloss of liberty fades off, and the real tendencies of despotism develope itself with startling distinctness. One comp d'etat following another—powers seized by the Executive without authority of the Constitution—local authorities swept away en masse because their proceedings were distasteful to the Central Government—passports rigorously exacted—all journals muzzled—the rights of free speech utterly set aside—men imprisoned on suspicion—letters seized and published—Habeas Corpus suspended, and thousands incarcerated—these are the new omens, when it is put to the test, of the vaunted freedom of the model republic, which we have heard from her before. There is nothing new in the thing, nothing novel in the manner. Warsaw, Paris, Paris, Naples, could give a very similar list of measures to which the Government of Washington is necessary in moments of public disturbance to resort. Those measures have been freely, and most freely, applied and sanctioned. Our sympathy has been moved for the victims of them, and our feelings have been influenced by our hatred of their authors. And, following the example of our betters, the mass of our time, we Englishmen have confidently inquired them to the lack of popular institutions, and have felicated that, under any form of popular government, they would have been impossible. But now it is clear that our political science must be revised. We cannot afford to make light of popular government, for we in England have tasted it, and know how patiently it bears every kind of progress. But it is evident that only one among many ingredients of that kind of government which keeps the greatest happiness to the greatest number. A body of representatives sitting at the seat of Government, though elected by the freest and largest suffrage, are no more guarantees for the freedom of thought and person than a Divan or a Council of State. Something else, which we have been too prone to neglect, is needed to secure these blessings. We must revise our political classification. It is illogical for the expression of the opinion of a nation to be called liberty on one side and the popular Government on the other. The mere political detenue and matters for opinion must now be regarded as of a somewhat solid. New Silvio Pellicos, imprisoned by a republican President, in defiance of republican law, and with the full acquiescence of a free Government, and yet in mental suffrage, are accumulating a prisoner's experience in Fort Lafayette. The poet of the Old Country is more in the spot of France. The press of New England is gagged and fettered as heavily as the press of Paris, though by a more distinct and more subversive chicanery. The very telegraph offices—yea, even the pockets of private messengers—are liable judicial to the purpose of furnishing the Government with the secrets of its impressionists and conclusions. Extension of popular power has been warranted elsewhere as the only means of preserving the liberty politic; but the nostrum is inapplicable here, where the exception of popular power has gone so far that it can go no further. Clearly, the Government of America. The philosopher's stone of our political alchemy has turned nothing but cinders out of the crucible. Clearly, that form of a political plan must be commanded afresh.

In that reconsideration of political philosophy which is the necessary consequence of the disruption, the value of the popular element will be reduced to its due proportion. Its presence in a Constitution will be counted as a necessary condition of its permanence and success. The true guarantee of freedom will be looked for more in the equilibrium of classes than in the popular will. The "secessionists" who founded the American Constitution acted from the assumption that all the political evils which afflict humanity sprung from the popular element, and that the cure was over other men. But they never carried their reasoning to the extreme to which it would have led them, namely, that the cure was over other classes. All their logomic was exhausted in dissuading secession against the independence of the Southern States, and in the Congress. It never occurred to them to provide securities against his conspiring with the popular element to overthrow the authority of the minority. They lived in an age of philosophical dreaming, in which we imagined that the people could do wrong was treasonable and unchristian. Now, we have learnt something of the same dream in England. Fortunately, we were provided with a Constitution which, if it gave too much power to the many generations of statesmen whose experience of human life had left them in a more central frame of mind. Unfortunately, we have not been so fortunate. Our bequeathed, our dreaming has not been baffled. At least, we are thoroughly awakened now. Experience has gradually and slowly taught us the practical value of the popular element in our Constitution, and we have learnt to appreciate the whole constitution by the value of its parts. Our Constitution, and the Constitution of the Old World are showing themselves in her administration. As soon as real danger touches her, the surface gloss of liberty fades off, and the real tendencies of despotism develope itself with startling distinctness. One comp d'etat following another—powers seized by the Executive without authority of the Constitution—local authorities swept away en masse because their proceedings were distasteful to the Central Government—passports rigorously exacted—all journals muzzled—the rights of free speech utterly set aside—men imprisoned on suspicion—letters seized and published—Habeas Corpus suspended, and thousands incarcerated—these are the new omens, when it is put to the test, of the vaunted freedom of the model republic, which we have heard from her before. There is nothing new in the thing, nothing novel in the manner. Warsaw, Paris, Paris, Naples, could give a very similar list of measures to which the Government of Washington is necessary in moments of public disturbance to resort. Those measures have been freely, and most freely, applied and sanctioned. Our sympathy has been moved for the victims of them, and our feelings have been influenced by our hatred of their authors. 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OYSTERS.

Oysters have been a favorite food ever since—by some means or other, who shall tell us how?—the first oyster was opened and devoured. Oysters were forbidden to eat oysters, but they are the only nation of antiquity to whom the delicacy was unknown. Greek and Roman fed on them lustrously; but the former, instead of building grottos with the shells, used them as blackballs for the banishment of obnoxious citizens. The Romans were the first to cultivate the oyster, if we may use the expression—that is to say, they introduced artificial modes of arranging the beds and fattening the "fish of a thousand years." Pliny himself has written that it is the "spiritual meat and drinkin dish that can be set on the tables." In the Middle Ages, both in France and England, oysters were regarded as a luxurious dish, and there is no doubt that when oyster-eating Roman came over to Britain they found oysters in abundance to receive them.

The Romans were particularly careful about the taste and flavor of their oysters, and when they had selected beds far above others—but so did the Britons undoubtedly, and British oysters still retain their old celebrity. Colchester and Milford, in Essex, and Dunbleu, are famed for their oysters; Sandford has her audores and Aberdeen oysters; and Ireland the Carlingford and Rosbhoder of Dermot. Oysters are brought to London from parts of the Bay of Biscay, Mount St. Michel, and along the Norman coast. They are found in various parts all over the world, and in the Pacific Ocean, called pearl banks; in some places they are so abundant as effectually to prevent the inroads of the sea—as the local seas of the Pacific Ocean. Along the shores of Georgia, in the United States, there is a remarkable growth of oysters. "The marsh land extends towards the sea, and is cut up into a series of islands, and it is so soft that an iron rod may be pushed into it without difficulty to the depth of four or five feet. A great number of large creeks and rivers are found meandering thro' these marshes, and the beds of these rivers would in a short time cut through the adjacent marsh, and so extend into the shore as to bound would become a quagmire. But, wherever the tide distends its distinguishing forces, so are counteracted by oysters, and living upon them, which grow upon each other, from the beds of the rivers to the very verge of the marsh."

How do oysters grow upon each other? The oysters grown in spring time and summer, the spawn is called by the fishermen "spat," and it is so small that it escapes the eye, and in innumerable quantities effectually sticks upon the spat readily adheres to oyster shell or other substance, and there it grows and fattens. It is estimated that one of these may yield enough to fill twelve thousand barrels, as the average yield of a single plentiful of spat is estimated at twenty thousand barrels of oyster eggs. But comparatively few of these infant oysters arrive at maturity and market. Cold weather kills them, and the "fish of a thousand years" are not the only enemies to the oyster. Many insects, before they are able to take care of themselves, and make shift to shift for themselves, are killed by the cold. Some before they grow fairly active, devour some little before he has to himself by the very oyster, and the young oyster, if he is not able to form the bed or rock or bank, to which, in the season, the dredging boats come down and scour the strong to market—and oyster-day comes round.

In Scotland this yesterday, the 3rd of November, is generally observed with cordial enjoyment. At the commencement of the dredging season, a voyage was lately undertaken to the garden beds in the Firth of Forth, by the Lord Provost of Edinburgh, accompanying the solemnity of the Doge of Venice when he the Adriatic bride. Instead of the whistling in opinion which accompanies the labourers in dredging, the Provost, with a single horn, and the Sheriff's bugle, accompanied the oyster. "Sandy mutton—

"Sandy mutton—
Is the heavy mouthful,
And the cockle's tough,
But the oyster goes down the dredging-sang
Fresh and fine enough."

This is a delicate compliment to the oyster, to whom, indeed, for such compliments are usually given. It is found to speak of the oyster as a senseless thing—we say of an idiot, without whose mental qualities we disparage the human stupid as an oyster; but we say of a discreet man, "Oyster-like, he sees and thinks no secret, that he is as silent as an oyster." The fact is, the oyster is a very sensible and prudent creature, and misfortunes—we know not whether.

THE HORSE IN A SALOON.—On Saturday evening last, the 19th ult., a gentleman called at the Saloon of Mr. Pearson, and received the body 20 Bird on Sunday Glasgow, and received the following letter: "Dear Sir, I have received the letter, I know your case, I have received the letter, I know your case, I have received the letter, I know your case

New Advertisements.

Dissolution of Co-Partnership—C. B. Robinson & Co.
Winter Clothing—R. Budge & Brother.
Commercial Building and Investment Society.
Phœnix Fire Insurance Company.

The Northern Townships.

Mr. E. Bowie is authorised to receive subscriptions and advertising for this Journal. Job Printing ordered through him will receive immediate attention. Receipts granted by Mr. Bowie on behalf of this Office will be binding on the Proprietors.

Notice to Publishers.

Publishers exchanging with us will oblige by addressing the number of their periodical to LINDSAY, instead of Beaverton, as formerly.

To Correspondents.

An Informer.—Your letter received too late: will appear in next issue.

*** Several items from Beaverton crowded out. They will keep until next week.

The Canadian Post.

LINDSAY, THURSDAY, DEC. 5.

LITERARY ASSOCIATIONS.

While villages numbering two or three hundred inhabitants have their Literary Association, Lyceum, or Debating Club, Lindsay has nothing of the kind. How is this? One would expect, from the size of the town, the intelligence of the people, and the wealth of our leading men, that a Mechanic's Institute, a Reading Room and Library, would be numbered among our existing Institutions. We regret to say this is not the case. Can such a state of things be remedied? If so, in what manner?

[illegible]k there would be little difficulty in [illegible]nt which is now so greatly [illegible]ung men. The unset[illegible]ld militate against [illegible]ic's Institute—[illegible]neans of edu[illegible] to those [illegible]e, there [illegible] They [illegible]at re[illegible]tific [illegible]ices [illegible]ill [illegible]d [illegible] a [illegible]oths, [illegible]s of the com[illegible]

[illegible]AL SUMMARY.

Old Established Carriage Factory.—We would direct the attention of our readers to the announcement of Smith, Chambers, & Switzer, successors to Mr. Geo. Workman. They have all been in the employment of Mr. Workman, and, no doubt, are already well known to the farmers of this portion of the county. Our friends in the West in want of a sleigh or cutter would do well to give Messrs. Smith, Chambers, & Switzer an early call.

Oakwood Steam Grist Mill.—We ommitted noticing two weeks ago the re-opening of the above Mill. It is now the property of G. A. Pyper, Esq., late of Toronto. The Mill has been thoroughly repaired, and is now under the charge of a first-class miller. From Mr. Pyper's standing—social and commercial—in the community he lately left, we can promise those doing business at the Mill prompt honest dealing in every transaction. (See adv.)

The *Canadian Champion* comes to us enlarged to the same size as the Post. It is now published at Milton and Georgetown simultaneously, at the low price of $1 per year. We hope the Reformers of Halton will extend to the *Champion* their hearty support and encouragement, otherwise it cannot be published with profit to its enterprising proprietor. We wish our *confrere* every success in his new field of labor.

Extending.—We are glad to notice that Macdonald & Co. of the Montreal House are compelled to enlarge their premises, to enable them to accommodate their rapidly increasing business. This is a good sign. The addition which Mr. David Brown is building for his tenants is the same size as the shop occupied just now. When finished it will make a very fine room. We may remark that Macdonald & Co. have in stock a first-class lot of General Merchandise.

F[illegible]—On Friday the 29th ult., a fire broke out in the [illegible] cottage on Kent Street, occupied by Mr. H[illegible], barrister, which resulted in the destruction [illegible] the roof and part of the building. Owing to the [illegible] progress of the fire, Mr. Hudspeth was enabled to have the greater part of his furniture safely remov[illegible] [illegible] fire-engine did good service in ar[illegible]nally extinguish[illegible] of the flames and in [illegible] more efficiently [illegible]. Were the brigade [illegible] one leader, the effect [illegible] directly under more satisfactory. It is supposed [illegible] still was caused by one of the stove pipes [illegible] placed too near the woodwork of the building. We understand that $500 will cover the loss. The building was insured to a considerable amount.

Anglophobic Journalism.—The leading New York journals, says the *Scottish American*, have an amusing little game. They spend weeks in the most virulent abuse of Britain and everything British, and then they suddenly wheel round and accuse the *Herald*, and it alone, of serving the cause of the South by exasperating the British press, people, and Government against this country. For our part, we prefer the stupid brutality of the *Herald* to the alternate blustering and insidious meanness of such enemies of everything British as the *Tribune* and *World*.

BEAVERTON.

Municipal Election.—At a preliminary meeting held at Beaverton on the evening of Monday the 2nd of December, Mr. Don. Ross having been called to the chair, and Mr. Ewen Cameron appointed Secretary, it was moved, seconded, and carried unanimously—"That a public meeting of the rate-payers of Ward No. 4 of the Township of Thorah, be held in the Town Hall, on the evening of Saturday the 14th inst., at the hour of 7 p.m., for the purpose of nominating a fit and proper person to represent said ward in the Municipal Council of the Township, during the ensuing year; and that the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Canadian Post."

St. Andrew's Day.—On Saturday evening, a number of the gentlemen of Beaverton and vicinity, celebrated St. Andrew's Anniversary, by partaking of an oyster supper at Workman's Hotel.

BROCK.

Theft of Horses.—Early last week Messrs. Keweon & Haffey, lumberers, had eight valuable horses stolen from their stables, in this township. It appears that the young men belonging to the shanties were absent at a gathering in the neighborhood. On their return they found that eight horses had mysteriously disappeared. It is supposed that two of the horses escaped from the thieves, as they were found next morning. Up to this date no traces of the other six have been discovered.

The ready sale which can now be made of horses, owing to the demand caused by the American Revolution, is an incentive to a number of villains with which the country is infested. Our readers would do well to have their horses properly secured, and their stable doors under lock and key.

MOUNT PLEASANT.

Presentation.—On Tuesday evening the 19th inst., the students of the Mount Pleasant Grammar School presented their Teacher, Mr. A. McBain, B.A., on the occasion of his return to the University of Queen's College, with a handsome copy of the Bible, along with another valuable work, accompanied with the following address:—"Respected Sir—We, the pupils of the Mount Pleasant Grammar School, desirous of expressing our gratitude for the good services you have rendered us by your untiring efforts on our behalf, beg leave to present you with these books in token of our appreciation of your faithful labors amongst us since you first came to this place; and as an expression of the high esteem and affectionate regard we entertain for you. In taking leave of us, we wish you every success in your future career."

Mr. McBain, in reply, said:—"My dear young Friends—This expression of your goodwill towards me, of the sentiments of respect which you entertain for me, and of your appreciation of the manner in which I have discharged my duty towards you, is no less grateful to my feelings than it is unexpected on my part. This demonstration was not necessary to convince me of the existence of these sentiments of esteem and regard. By your actions, which speak louder than words, you have daily given me proofs of your attachment—proofs that you rightly interpreted my efforts on your behalf, and that your minds were impressed with a due sense of the great importance of the work in which we were engaged. Diligent in the preparation of the lessons prescribed, punctual at your places in the class-room, prompt in the performance of the duties there assigned to you, and cheerful in attending to the instructions of your teacher, you have made the work of the class-room alike pleasant to me, and, I hope, profitable to yourselves.—Whilst we must not forget that the work of the school-room is only intended to prepare us for commencing the active duties of life, for becoming afterwards useful men and women in the world, that when we have left its walls we have only fairly set sail on our great voyage over life's ocean, yet it is wonderful how these school-boy days mould our after years. You are now, most of you, just starting, as it were, on that race which we must all run, training yourselves for future usefulness, and forming habits that will follow you through life—habits that will serve to guide you in safety to the end of life's journey, or that will dash your frail bark on its shoals and its quicksands, and perhaps shatter it to pieces. Be careful, then, how you form these habits. If any of you were going to select a garment that you were to wear through life, I know how careful you would be in the selection; but of how much greater importance is it, that you form a good character—that garment which must clothe the immortal mind not only in time but throughout eternity. "Companions on the playground! you little know what histories you are writing every day on the 'hearts' of your comrades. Oh! be just and generous, pure and true, and the days of boyhood will be as a light in after life; and in old age, even, when other lights are departed, they will flash like the Aurora in gleams of glory across the wintry gloom." I accept this token of your attachment with emotions of the liveliest gratitude. It is the more acceptable on the present occasion when about to leave you for a time—perhaps for all time. I deem it unnecessary to add that I find it a painful task to separate from those with whom I have been so closely and agreeably associated for so long a time. I go, not because I am weary of Mount Pleasant, nor yet, I am happy to know, because Mount Pleasant is weary of me, but because I feel it will be to you no loss, while to me it will be great gain. [illegible] the first day I came to this place things [illegible] as could [illegible] smoothly and as pleasantly [illegible] sant without the [illegible] I leave Mount Pleasant circumstance to mar [illegible] of one unpleasant. Accept my thanks, my young friends. Accept. assurance of your regard, and for these [illegible] tiful volumes. I will keep them as a memento of the many happy hours I spent in this quiet, pleasant place. As often as my eye rests upon them, they will recall amid pleasing emotions those ties which are severed and broken to-day. Should it be our lot to meet here no more, let us all strive so to live that we may meet in that land where there there is no more parting—and in which, we are told, all 'shall obtain joy and gladness, and sorrow and sighing shall flee away.' "—Com.

Correspondence.

ARE WE TO HAVE A COURSE OF LECTURES THIS WINTER?

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CANADIAN POST.

Dear Sir,—Cannot something be done to instruct and entertain the younger portion of our population during the coming long winter evenings. Many towns and villages of far less pretensions than our ambitious and thriving Lindsay, manage to secure for the youth, as well as for the elder portion of the community, a course of instructive and interesting lectures—the course generally consisting of one or more lectures every week on various subjects, as chemistry, physiology, general literature, etc. As yet, there does not appear to be any movement in that direction by our elder brotherhood.

It is a lamentable fact that quiet and peaceable citizens have been wondrously inconvenienced at previous times within the past few weeks by sundry little midnight diversions of some of our fast youngsters, who, it would appear, had no more agreeable subject in which to employ either mind or body than that of incommoding any and every one indiscriminately who chanced to possess anything that fell within reach of them. Had those disorder lies been attending or listening to a useful lecture, their minds would in all probability have been better and more profitably occupied.

No sane man would think of staying the course of a stream by simply blocking it up, but ere he would fill up the old channel he would open out another into which he would have the stream flow. So with the youthful mind; and hoping that a hint might cause some of our "fathers" to agitate the matter, I beg to remain, yours, etc.,

A YOUNG CITIZEN.

Lindsay, 2nd Dec., 1861.

CANADA.

The Quebec *Mercury* gives currency to a remarkable case of prescience. It says that Madame D——, (Duval) wife of one of the judges of the Court of Queen's Bench in Quebec had her luggage &c., all ready to sail for England by the "North Briton" but having dreamt that the ship was lost, she abandoned the idea of going by her.

Lord Monck has at last received the letters patent constituting him Governor General of British North America, and Captain General and Governor-in-Chief over each of the Provinces of Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and in and over the Island of Prince Edward, and Vice-Admiral of the same, so that he will no longer have occasion to sign himself Administrator of the Government.

It is reported that the unmarried class of the Militia will be called out for drill this winter; the drill hours will be four evenings and two afternoons in the week; and those who require it will be paid one dollar and a-half per week. By this means, during the winter, a large force may be made efficient for defensive purposes without taking men from their work, and without incurring a large expense.—*Montreal Commercial Advertiser.*

A Startling Proposition!—Some parties in this town have actually been discussing the propriety of getting up a requisition to John Sparing, Esq., J.P. of St. Marys, to visit Stratford with one of his constables, for the purpose of convicting the dozen and one tavern keepers who are violating the license law with such impunity. Mr. Sparling is one of the few magistrates who do their duty without fear, favor or affection.—*Stratford Beacon.*

To Lumberers.—An important decision for lumbermen was recently given at Portage du fort by Hon. Justice Lafontaine, regarding teamsters. It was held that teamsters hired at so much a day to draw timber in a shanty are presumed, in the absence of a stipulation to the contrary, to have bound themselves to work until the close of the season for drawing timber; and that if they abandon their employer's service without just cause, and against his will, before the expiration of that period, they forfeit the wages they have earned.

"Lybster Mills" Cotton.—Canada is making some progress in the direction of "home manufactures." During last summer Messrs. Gordon & MacKay of Toronto, turned out the first web of Canadian made cotton from their mills at Thorold, named 'Lybster Mills,' and a few days ago we had the pleasure of inspecting and purchasing some of it at the store of Mr. James Macdonald, "Manchester House" in this town. On comparing it with the English made cottons we found that it was superior to the qualities sold at the same price. We are glad to hear that Messrs. Gordon & MacKay are likely to continue running their Mills notwithstanding the troubles in brother Johnathan's household.—*Stratford Beacon.*

Gen. Polk.—This rebel general is reported recently as saying to the bearer of a flag of truce, that he was no secessionist. The writer says:—"Gen. Polk himself came on board. He is a fine type of the old-fashioned gentleman—courteous and polite. I knew several of the persons with him. They are all as firm and confident as they possibly can be—have not the faintest idea of giving up. One thing surprised me, and that was to hear a general say that he did not believe in the right of secession, and did not shield himself under that; that they were rebels, and he gloried in the name. But, said he, let your man Lincoln come out and say that the Dred-Scott decision is right, and that the South shall have equal rights in the territories; in other words, that the old Democratic view of the Constitution shall be fully established, and they would lay down their arms and return to their homes. Otherwise, they will fight until the last man and woman is under the sod." Gen. Polk will probably soon be overhauled, if he talks in that way, by Jeff. Davis and party.

Swearing in of His Excellency the Governor General.—The ceremony of swearing in His Excellency Lord Monck, as Governor-General of British North America took place at the Union Buildings, Quebec, at noon, on Thursday, and a considerable crowd assembled in the vicinity of the Place d'Armes, for the purpose of witnessing the out-door portion of the pageant. On his arrival he was received by the Commandant and Military Staff of the Garrison. His Excellency having entered the Executive Council Chamber, and cordially greeted the gentlemen present, the several Commissions under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, appointing him Governor General of British North America, were read by Mr. Godley, Secretary. The Chief Justice then administered the oath of allegiance and office, and that respecting trade to his Excellency, and the Hon. Mr. Alleyn, Provincial Secretary, presented [illegible] with the Great Seal of the Province, which Excellency an instant and then returned. His [illegible] giance and [illegible] administered the oath of allegiance to the Executive Council [illegible] to the members of the Executive subscribed their names [illegible] present, and they the gentlemen present withdrew, after which a guard of honor at the Union Buildings. There was [illegible] ing the ceremonial, and the troops lined Dauphin and Fort Streets to the Place d'Armes. A salute, fired by the Royal Artillery, from Durham Terrace, announced that Lord Monck was duly sworn as Governor General of British North America.—*Quebec Chronicle, 29th.*

The Kingston *Whig* says that all the world and his wife of the Medical Profession have been, or are down at Quebec, looking for the gift of the vacant Surgery of the Provincial Penitentiary.

Calamitous Fire—Three Children Burned to Death and the Father Dangerously Burned.—Our Trowbridge correspondent also informs us of one of the most shocking calamities that ever took place in that section of the country. It appears that on Tuesday the 19th instant, the house of Mr. Andrew Carswell on the boundary line between the Townships of Wallace and Minto, caught fire, there being no one in the house at the time but three young children, the father and the other members of the family being engaged working out in the field 'pitting' potatoes. As soon as the fire was discovered the father made all possible haste to save his children, but shocking to relate he was unsuccessful in doing so, and the three children fell victims to the flames. While striving to reach the sufferers through the devouring element, Mr. Carswell has endangered his own life so much that his recovery is considered very doubtful.—*Stratford Beacon.*

UNITED STATES.

Lieut. Fairfax, the officer who arrested Messrs. Slidell and Mason on the *Trent*, is to receive the thanks of the President, and be appointed to command one of the new gunboats, on returning from Boston, whither the *San Jacinto* has proceeded with her prisoners.

There are three candidates for the New-York Mayoralty. The Hon. Jas. T. Brady is the candidate of Tammany Hall; the Hon. Geo. Opdyke of the Republican and the People's Union party, and the Hon. Fernando Wood, who has received the Mozart nomination.

Some time ago the London *Times* hinted that the Orleans Princes who had joined the U. S. Army could not, with honor, continue in that service after certain contingencies, which might easily be foreseen, should come to pass. One of these contingencies was the mutual slaughter of prisoners by the belligerents. The prophecy of the *Times* has partly come to pass, for the North has tried and condemned Southern privateersmen as pirates, and the South has chosen by lot a number of Northern officers, who are prisoners in their hands, to be shot or hanged, should the privateersmen be put to death.

The Laurens Case.—Great stress is laid by American writers upon the arrest, a long time ago, of Mr. Laurens, by a British vessel on the high seas. He was sent by the Americans, during the revolutionary war, as minister to the Hague, upon a Dutch ship, which was detained off the coast by the British frigate 'Vestal.' Our neighbors profess to see in the whole transaction a precedent for the Mason-Slidell seizure. The Montreal *Gazette* remarks, however, that Laurens' papers furnished evidence which destroyed the value of the precedent:—"Holland was nominally a neutral, but these papers proved her to be a secret ally, and the result of the affair was the withdrawal of the British ambassador from the Court of Holland and the rupture of amicable relations. The justification of the act or the refusal to make apology or restitution was in that case found in the papers of the ambassador. It remains to be seen whether any such justification will be found in Messrs. Mason and Slidell's papers."

THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

(Special Dispatch to the Tribune.)

Washington, Nov. 28, 1861.

INSTRUCTIONS TO GEN. SHERMAN.

Adj.-Gen. Thomas sent out instructions today to Gen. Sherman, in Beaufort, to take possession of all the crops on the island—cotton, corn, rice, etc.—on military account, and to ship the cotton, and such other crops as were not wanted for the army, to New York, to be sold there for account of the Government. Gen. Sherman was also directed to use the negro slaves to gather and secure the crops of cotton and corn, and to erect his defences at Port Royal and other places on the island. The world moves.

ANOTHER "HERALD" HUMBUG.

Of course there is not a word of truth in the "startling developments, implicating British officials," in the N. Y. *Herald's* dispatch of last evening concerning Lord Lyon's forwarding rebel documents to England. There is not the least occasion to "explain the matter satisfactorily to our Government." His Lordship is wholly guiltless of the charge which the *Herald*, in its anxiety again to bear the stock market, has brought against him.—We have the highest authority for saying that the British Minister has kept himself carefully free from all connection with rebel influences, and has abstained with proper dignity from every act that could be construed into a sympathy for the rebellion against the Government to which he is accredited.

Rolla, Mo., Nov. 27, 1861.

Our scouts this morning bring reports of the movements of the enemy in the south-western portion of the State. They were in the camp of the rebels at Sarcoxie on Thursday.

McCulloch understands the retrograde movement of our army to be an attempt to get in his rear. His scouts report to him that our whole force was crossing the White River.

McCulloch had marched to, and is now encamped at Springfield, with a force of 4,000 men.

Gen. Rains, who had command at Sarcoxie, with 7,000 men, left that place on Friday last, and has joined McCulloch by this time.

Gen. Price was at Pineville, McDonald Co., with the remainder of the rebel army.

He also took up his march on Friday, and is advancing north to join Gens. McCulloch and Rains. Gen. Price on his march desolated and destroyed everything to prevent our troops getting in his rear.

There are no large bodies of rebels between here and Springfield.

There are over a thousand refugee families here, many of them in a destitute condition, wite a pitiful prospect for the winter, and more are constantly arriving.

The measles are raging in the different camps here to a great extent.

NEGROES IN THE REBEL SERVICE.

We have trustworthy intelligence that there are at Manassas, in the rebel service, several complete companies of negroes, uniformed, armed and equipped, and commanded by negro officers. From another source, we learn military [illegible] of impressing the slaves into the [illegible] secuted with [illegible] of the rebels is now being pro[illegible] States. [illegible] throughout the seceded

OPERATIONS OF A SCOUTING PARTY.

A scouting party of 150 cavalry, sent out by Gen. McCall to day, went as far as Drainesville, about half way from his camp to Leesburg, and returned without seeing any signs of the enemy, who was in such force in the neighborhood on the day preceding the battle of Ball's Bluff that it was thought advisable for Gen. McCall to use his whole force in making a reconnoissance. At that time, he encountered and drove in the rebel pickets several times.

TWO MORE NAVAL EXPEDITIONS.

Capt. David D. Porter, of the United States navy, is in New York getting together the materials for another expedition to the southern coast. No doubt he has been selected to lead the naval portion of it, and as he is one of the bravest and best officers of our navy, we need not fear for the result. There are now about eighty government vessels of various sizes and classes in the port of New York.

The New York *Post* gives a full account of the expedition of ships, laden with stone, which left New Bedford on the 20th inst., destined for some point on the southern coast. The expedition is composed of 25 vessels, principally whaling ships, from New Bedford, New London, Nantucket, Newport, &c. In the bottom of each ship a hole was bored, into which was fitted a lead pipe, five inches in diameter, with a valve so fixed, that, though perfectly safe even for a long voyage, it can be very quickly removed. It is calculated that the ship will be filled and sunk to the bottom in twenty minutes after the removal of this valve.

MASON AND SLIDELL *EN ROUTE* FOR FORT WARREN.

A letter from an officer on board the San Jacinto to his wife in this city, received yesterday, says: We arrived at New-York the 20th inst., at night, after a succession of head winds for the last three days. When we boarded the ship we were taken into the cabin by Capt. Wilkes. I saw an old gentleman, with white hair and an iron-gray mustache, playing a game of backgammon with a young man with a black moustache and dark eyes. I subsequently learned that they were Slidell and Macfarland. Nothing was said to them in relation to our business; but I suppose it was understood. I have not seen Mr. Mason yet. The officers speak in the highest terms of Mr. Mason's sociability, but they say that Slidell has not left his room since his arrest. I have been led to suppose that Mr. Mason was an overbearing, haughty, cold, reserved man, but such does not appear to be the case—although I think it would apply to Slidell. Everybody speaks well of Mason. He has been in the Ward-room with the officers, and chatted with the sailors. Macfarland and Eustis are well liked by the officers and men for their quiet, unassuming good manners. We have just heard that Mr. Slidell has a sister living in this place. It is said they take their imprisonment very philosophically.

I forgot to say that we were going straight to Boston, but our coal gave out, and we were obliged to put in here for a supply. The officers have been on shore and ordered the coal. It will be brought on board to day, and then we will start once more for Boston. Messrs. Mason and Slidell have apartments in the captain's cabin, Macfarland and Eustis in ward-room, with the officers.

Capt. Wilkes is a tall, bony man, with a great deal of quiet determination in his manner. The officers say that a number of old European officers that have seen him say that he is the very picture of Admiral Nelson, and I must say he looks like the pictures that I have seen of the old Admiral.

In relation to the capture, it appears that this vessel left the coast of Africa (where she has been cruising for the last two years) for the United States by the way of the West Indies. While laying in Havana, they heard of the escape of Slidell and Mason, and that they were then in Havana. Shortly afterward the San Jacinto left Havana for Key West, and then returned to a narrow channel that the Trent had to pass through. After waiting about twelve hours the Trent was seen. The Captain fired one gun blank to bring her to; then fired a round shot, which did not stop her. He then threw a shell at her that exploded beyond her. She then came to, when the Captain sent Lieutenant Fairfax on board (who, by the way, is a descendant of Gen. Fairfax of Cornwallis' army). The Lieutenant asked the Captain of the Trent for the list of passengers, but the latter refused it. At that moment Lieut. F. saw Mason and Slidell among the passengers, and told the Captain that he did not want the list. There was intense excitement among the passengers, particularly among the females. The men of the Trent called the San Jacinto a pirate, and said they would break the blockade in ten days. In the mean time, Lieut. F. coolly proceeded with his business, and soon removed the prisoners on board of the "Saucy Jack," as they sometimes call the San Jacinto. We shall go direct to Boston, and make arrangements to remove the prisoners to Fort Warren.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

DEATH OF MR. GEO. GURNETT.

Two weeks ago we announced the sudden death of Geo. Gurnett, Esq., Police Magistrate of Toronto, and Clerk of the Peace for the United Counties of York and Peel. The following particulars relative to the late lamented gentleman, we take from the *Daily Leader*:

Deceased was grandson of the late George Gurnett, Esq., of Dorking, Surrey, England, who, in his lifetime, was the last known male descendant of the ancient family of Gernet—De Guernet—Gurnet, or Gurnett—as the name has, at different times, been written; a family of Saxon origin, who established themselves in the County Palatine of Lancaster, more than a century before the Conquest; and the heads of which family, for several centuries after the Conquest, were possesed of several baronies and manors of land in, and were Rangers of the Royal Forests for that county. The father of the deceased lived at Horsham, Sussex, before coming to this country. There he carried on the business of tanner. He died at Ancaster, C. W., on the 4th August 1850. Mr. George Gurnett, the subject of this notice, was, we believe, born while his father lived at Horsham.

Several of the family, two brothers at least, as well as the father, came out to this country. George at one time, prior to 1827, lived at Richmond, Virginia, and was in business there in partnership with a person of the name of Wallace. While there, he once thought of becoming an American citizen, and even declared his intention to do so; but the intention was apparently never carried into effect, and he came to Canada to live and die under the shadow of the British flag. Early in 1827, he commenced the publication of the *Gore Gazette*, printed at Ancaster. A copy of it is lying before us, bearing date October 18th 1828, and being No. 34 of vol. two. It is a five column paper, printed on small type, and has in these days, rather a diminutive appearance. This paper continued to be printed till the beginning of 1830; when, on the 28th of January, a prospectus of the *Courier of Upper Canada*, to be published in Little York, was issued. The new journal, which become the organ of the Upper Canada executive, was published weekly at $4 per annum exclusive of postage. In early life, Mr. Gurnett set out with very Liberal views; but his opinions moderated, as is generally the case, with years. He was fourth Mayor of Toronto; and afterwards held the same position again. He has long held the office of Clerk of the Peace, and has been Police Magistrate ever since that office was created; having previously been the Alderman, who, above all others, attended to the judicial duties which have to be performed in the Police Office. Though like every other public man in this country, he met a great deal of abuse at one time or another, it is universally admitted that he made an excellent Police Magistrate; his impartiality being above any reasonable suspicion. When he was first elected Mayor of Toronto, it was in opposition to Mr. Washburn; and although a Conservative he obtained Reform support—an unusual thing when party lines were distinctly marked and tightly drawn. His pretentions were not seconded by the leaders of the party he had served; for they seemed to consider it presumption in him to place himself in competition with one of them. As member of the City Corporation nearly twenty years, Mr. Gurnett paid very close attention to Municipal affairs. The duties of Clerk of the Peace were mainly performed by deputy; and although he continued with unwearied assiduity to discharge the arduous duties of Police Magistrate, there was a general feeling that he had done his share of work and ought to have been allowed to retire.

He was twice married; and leaves a widow and we believe two daughters, one of whom is married.

Funeral.—The funeral of the late George Gurnett, Esq., Police Magistrate, took place yesterday afternoon, and was attended by a very large number of our citizens, among whom were the Chief Justice Sir J. B. Robinson and his associate Justices of the Court of Queen's Bench, the Recorder, the Mayor and members of the City Council, and the various officers employed under the Corporation. The following old residents of the city were the pall-bearers—Recorder Duggan, G. P. Ridout, Esq., J. G. Beard, Esq., J. S. Howard, Esq., T. D. Harris, Esq., Samuel Platt, Esq., Wm. Cawthra, Esq., and Col. Jarvis. The police force followed the hearse, marching four deep, the Sergeant-majors and Sergeants being in advance of the pall-bearers. The Corporation in carriages came next, and were followed by a long line of carriages containing private citizens. The Judges, with a large number of barristers and citizens, walked in procession on the sidewalk. The *cortege*, which left the residence of the deceased at half-past three o'clock, moved slowly along Jarvis and Carlton streets to St. James' Cemetery, where the solemn service of the Church of England was performed by the Rev. Dr. Scadding in presence of the sad concourse assembled. The last rites having been celebrated, the spectators silently departed, and all that was mortal of an excellent and an esteemed man was left to repose in peace in the grave.

ENGLAND.

The Queen will sojourn next Christmas upon the Isle of Wight.

Mr. Spurgeon is announced to lecture at Exeter Hall in January next, on 'Counterfeits.'

London is about to have a daily French newspaper entitled *l'Independance Internationale.*

An order from the United States Government, for a million pairs of blankets, is in course of execution at Leeds.

During the winter all the carriages on the London and North-Western Railway will be warmed by steam, irrespective of class.

Suicide by Scissors.—An aged foreigner committed suicide in London, last week, by stabbing himself in the abdomen with a pair of scissors.

A subscription is being raised for Miller, who has been imprisoned for forty-seven years for a debt which it is doubtful he ever owed, and who still remains in custody in the Queen's Bench.

A race between a cattle-dealer on horseback and a publican on foot, came off at Welverton last week, the distance being fifty yards out and fifty yards in. The publican won by about two yards.

Orders have been received at Davenport to prepare the Aboukir, 90, and Centurion, 80, for foreign service forthwith. It is conjectured at Plymouth that these ships will be sent to Mexico.

The Crystal Palace shareholders have made a clear profit of upwards of £10,000 from M. Blondin's twenty-six performances, after deducting the £100 per ascent to that distinguished professor.

There is to be a drawing of lots on December 22, by young women educated at Mr. Raine's charities, Old Gravel Lane, London, for the £100 marriage portions allotted them under the will of the donor.

The 24th ult. being the Scottish Sacramental Fast-day at Aldershott camp, the Rev. Dr. Cumming, of London, preached to the Presbyterians of the camp, in the South Church. Of the 78th Highlanders, there were nearly 700 men present.

On Friday evening the Queen gave a dinner, to which the Knights of the Indian Order of Knighthood, the Secretary of India, and the great officers of State attending her Majesty's Court were honored with invitations.

The *Times* says:—"We believe we may announce that her Majesty has signified her intention of visiting the Duke of Newcastle at an early day. Great preparations are being made at Clumber in anticipation of this visit."

Sir Howard Douglas, who died on the 8th inst., was born in England in 1776, entered the British army at an early age, and served in Walcheren, and in the Spanish and Portuguese campaigns of 1808-12. In 1823, he was appointed Governor in the North American Province of New Brunswick, which position he held for six years. He was Lord High Commissioner of the Ionian Islands from 1835 to 1840, and member of Parliament from 1842 to 1847. He was raised to the rank of General in 1851. Sir Howard is the author of several works on military science. He was 85 years old at the date of his death.

SCOTLAND.

An Edinburgh paper contains an advertisement for "a she-donkey in milk!" Of course, "he-donkeys" in milk need not apply.

The Edinburgh *Witness* introduces to its readers a new Scottish poet, named William Foster. The scenery, the life and games of the Borders form the theme of his song, "and he does justice to these in a way that had never been previously attempted."

We (*Glasgow Herald*) are requested, upon authority, to contradict, in most emphatic terms, the statement which has appeared in some papers, to the effect that the Hon. Mrs. J. C. Dormer (daughter of Sir Archibald and Lady Alison) has embraced the Catholic faith.

Donation to Italian Liberty.—On Monday a citizen of Glasgow, who has for years been a most liberal contributor to promote European freedom, sent Mr. John M'Adam £60, to be divided equally between Garibaldi, Mazzini, and Kossuth.—*Edinburgh Daily Review.*

Scottish Noblemen in France.—The Duke of Athole, the Marquis of Tullibardine, and Lord Dunmore passed through Edinburgh on Saturday for Paris and Compiegne. They go upon special invitation of the Emperor, who has directed a special train to be in waiting at Paris. The Duchess of Athole was invited, but was unable to accept the invitation.—*Courant,*

Dunrobin.—The Duke of Sutherland, it is said, is about to introduce gas into Dunrobin, and proposes to make the works of such a size as to be able to supply the neighboring village of Golspie. The Duke has also introduced a peat pugmill on his Highland estates, for the purpose of compressing the peat-refuse, and so rendering it fit for fuel. The Duke's estate (in the county of the same name) embrace an area of about 1,500 square miles, with a population of more than 20 000.

A "Bull Run" in Sutherland.—A company of volunteers, while at drill the other day, were taken aback, while in the act of skirmishing, by the threatening attitude of a large Highland bull, which had been grazing near, and, no doubt, considered his province unfairly invaded; be this as it may, he soon showed his determination to give battle, and proceeded at once to drive in the skirmishers, which he succeeded in doing. The volunteers retired rather precipitately, but with considerable regularity. But when about to form rallying square around the officer in command for the time being, the latter was seen "panting and breathless," and in a rather undignified position, in the act of getting over a dyke. Fortunately, some one present had a dog with him, and "Collie" soon put the enraged bull to the right about and the double.—*Northern Ensign.*

IRELAND.

The aid offered to the Queen's Colleges by Sir Robert Peel has stimulated a Roman Catholic gentleman to give £100 a-year for the next ten years for five scholarships in the Catholic University.

A tract, of land, 2000 acres in extent, has been reclaimed from Lough Swilly, by Mr. M'Cormick, M.P. for the city of Derry. On this new-made land be has some 500 of the finest specimens of cattle, sheep and pigs, and employs a steam plow, capable of turning up six acres per day.

Newry was on Wednesday the scene of an agrarian outrage, the victim being a man named James Cooper. He was attacked by two men, dragged into the street, and made to swear that he would give up his house and land, after suffering acts of violence which have left him in a dangerous state. His cowardly assailants are in custody.

The Yelverton Marriage Case.—The four Manchester witnesses, to whose evidence Major Yelverton attaches so much importance, were examined in that city on Tuesday, before Mr. Day, the Commissioner appointed by the Scottish Court of Session. The inquiry was a private one, but it is understood to have been mainly directed to the elucidation of two points—the date of the marriage of Mrs. Yelverton's father, and the lady's own history at a period antecedent to the famous meeting on board the Boulogne boat.

The Earl of Erne, whose name we mentioned lately, has, we have heard, remitted over £2000 of the rent receivable from his tenantry, because of the damage done by the floods. The Earl of Enniskillen, the Archdalls, and, we believe, every other landlord whose estates are washed by Lough Erne and its tributaries, have deputed competent and trustworthy men to value or appraise the damage done by floods, with the intention of indemnifying their suffering tenantry.—*Fermanagh Reporter.*

The Alleged Famine in the West of Ireland.—The Dublin *Daily Express* publishes letters from gentlemen residing in the county of Mayo, denying the reports of famine in that district, and remarks:—"The oat crop in Mayo is in a fair condition, and there are no complaints of the yield. Wheat has suffered most, except the hay, which has been got up in the worst possible condition, owing to the heavy rains and the floods in many districts. On the whole, even in Mayo, from which the the cry of famine has come, there is no room for despondency. The rents are being paid with the usual regularity. The haggards are pretty full of corn. There has been no undue sale of stock at reduced prices, as there would be if the owners were in want of food. In the local fairs the prices of stock have been rather advancing than declining; and, what is most important, the average number of paupers in the county Mayo workhouses last week was less than in the corresponding week last year."

FLAX-GROWING IN NIAGARA, C.W.

(From the Belfast Whig, Oct. 23.)

The importance of introducing the culture of flax into Canada, on an extended scale, has been the great subject of interest there for some time past. To this subject we have already devoted much attention; and it is gratifying to observe that our labors have not been without their effect in the right quarter. Already the opening up of the trade with our commercial allies in the land of France has given a new impulse to enterprise here. Other Continental States are exceeding their commerce in the same direction; and, while this desirable turn of affairs is going on, the inhabitants of the Brazils and the British West India Isles, and the people of the Antipodes are taking in larger supplies of flaxen fabrics.

One drawback, and no small one either, from these hopeful signs of advancement is the dearth and scarcity of raw material. The value of flax at this day is higher than it was twenty years ago; and yet the means of manufacture, both as relates to spinning of yarn and weaving of cloth, have since been multiplied a thousand fold. Importation of foreign flax for the present year has only been about two-thirds of the quantity brought in last season. Russia, from whence vast supplies were

formerly sent to our flax scutchers, has been using greater quantities at her mills, and that Holland also has an immense proportion of her own growth in the same way.

The increase of additional sources of supply from other lands is consequently of the highest import to the trade of Ulster, Yorkshire, Dundee and Dunfermline. A few weeks ago a very large shipment of the leading sort of the Cleaned of Nagara took place at the American Hotel, Lockport. The object of that convention was to draw the report of a committee previously appointed to enquire into the capabilities of the district for the production of flax, and, from deductions drawn in the subject, to lay before the Canadian Government the Flax Company. One passage in the report of the Committee is full of hopeful anticipation. They state in their report that out of the beds of Niagara and the adjoining counties of Erie, Genesee, and Orleans, there will be a great growth of flax, and that the crop in these counties would be large enough to supply the farmers. We do not regard it as a peculiarly exhausting crop, and it is well known that the large quantity of the land clean and free from weeds, and is a good crop to seed with, either for Spring or Fall sowing. It further appears, by the information which had been elicited during the inquiry, that the climate and the powers of the soil in the growth of flax, that the average yield had been a ton and a half of threshed straw, and, of seed, ten bushels to the acre; but, in several instances, there had been two tons of straw and twenty bushels of seed given as the acceptable yield.

Taking the medium of clean fibre at 20 lbs. to the hundredweight, the production of the Niagara and adjoining counties is about twenty-four stones of marketable flax to each statute acre. This, in Ireland, would be the result of cultivation by farmers who have yet to be instructed how to grow and prepare for growing the product under the most improved system. In the course of the proceedings at the meeting to which we have referred, it was stated that the farmers of Niagara would be able to grow and prepare for market, at more than three thousand tons of flax straw yearly, at an average price of ten dollars per ton.

Considering the almost unlimited extent of Canadian soil suited to the growth of flax, these details cannot fail to be highly acceptable to the capitalists connected with Ireland as a staple trade.

MARRIED.

In St. Catharines, on the 3rd inst., by the Rev. A. F. Atkinson, Rector of St. Catharines, Capt. Ellis, R.E., of Lindsay, eldest son of the Hon. M. Ellis, Q.C., to Miss Margaret Ann Ussher, surviving daughter of the late John Seneas Ussher, Esq., of Lindsay.

In Thorah, on the 27th Nov., by the Rev. John McIntosh, D.D., Mr. Wm. Ewart, to Miss Jessie Laughter of Mr. Westcott, both of Thorah.

New Advertisements.

Dissolution of Co-Partnership.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that the Partnership heretofore subsisting between the subscribers as Printers and Publishers of the Lindsay Post and Times Newspapers, has this day been DISSOLVED by mutual consent. All Debts due and Debts owing to the late firm of Blackett Robinson & Co., will be arranged by Mr. Crickshank.

C. BLACKETT ROBINSON,
GEORGE CRICKSHANK.

Witness,
F. SMITH.

Lindsay, Dec. 5, 1861.

N.B.—The business of the above Establishment will be carried on by the undersigned, as usual, at the Post Office, Lindsay, under the firm of "GEO. CRICKSHANK and Co." Job Printing in all its branches, neatly executed and promptly attended to. Orders from a distance will receive the same attention as if personally attended to.

GEO. CRICKSHANK.

Lindsay, Dec. 5, 1861.

BOVARIUM.

GOOD Meat I have, as all do know,
Of Adjoining Joseph Peck's;
Fine Cow, I assume, is not "blow"
Upon my tender jowls.

Beef, Mutton, Lamb, and Veal also
Is neatly pay'd for;
And, if so inclin'd you wait "a-go,"
Will trust for more.

Good Marrow-bones, Kidneys likewise,
Tongues, Hearts, Livers, Tripe,
Lungs and Tongues—if you are wise,
Will buy ere the night.

NED MORRIS.

Lindsay, Sept. 5, 1861. 114-tf

PHŒNIX-LIKE I RISE.

HAVING been buried out by the late fire, I now rise Phœnix-like, and say to my Friends and Patrons, that I have opened out in my Premises, in Mr. Chalcraft's Wagon Factory, on the East of the Town Hall, where I am prepared to supply Grain and Produce, in Trade, and Cash, made up to order, and warranted to direct well, and to give satisfaction to the wearer, and to improve the shoeing of them.

I will be thankful for past favors, to solicit a continuance of them.

C. PASSAGE.

Lindsay, Sept. 5, 1861. 114-tf

OLD ESTABLISHED GENERAL STORE,

Adjoining Post Office, Dobson's Corners.

THE Subscriber, in returning thanks to the inhabitants for the liberal patronage bestowed on him for the last Twelve Years, begs to inform his friends under obligation to supply all their wants at the Store at the SIGN OF THE BIG JUG QUALITY as any House in Town. Having good connections with the Country ever superior to the Montreal markets, he is enabled to make great inducements to his customers. Fresh Teas, DRY GOODS and GROCERIES are now very complete, and he hopes to merit a share of public favor.

TEAS, GROCERIES, and DRY GOODS are all carefully selected and of the best quality, Boots and Shoes, Hardware, Crockery, Glass, STATIONERY, and CROCKERY always in stock. FLOUR, OATMEAL, CORNMEAL, and FEED constantly on hand.

Highest Price in Cash or Country Produce taken in exchange for goods at cash prices.

JAMES WATSON.

A NEW BROOM SWEEPS CLEAN!

THE Subscriber having been appointed AGENT for the BOWMANVILLE BROOM MANUFACTORY, he has a work or two to sell on that subject. The Brooms made by Mr. Clark, of Bowmanville, are made of the best stock, and are pronounced by Canadian or American manufacturers, to be the best manufactured in the Province. Merchants in this or other Counties can purchase at manufacturer's prices by purchasing from me, in a large supply constantly on hand.

JAMES WATSON.

Plant Fruit Trees!

THE Subscriber has also been appointed AGENT for the Bowmanville Nurseries, Mr. John Gilmour, Proprietor. The TREES furnished by this Establishment are of the best description, and the subscriber would recommend Farmers about to plant Trees to call at his Store before they go to the Distiller for an inferior article. Terms made known on application.

JAMES WATSON.

Lindsay, Oct. 3, 1861. 119-tf

LAKE SIMCOE.

FALL ARRANGEMENT.

STEAMER

EMILY MAY.

DURING the remainder of the season, commencing on Monday, 23rd September, the Steamer EMILY MAY will leave Orillia every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 7 o'clock a.m., for Beaverton, touching at Jackson's Point, on return for Bull Rivers, and Beaverton on the evening trips. Will leave Beaverton every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, on the return of the Morning Trip from Toronto, calling at Beaverton, at 1 o'clock, on route for Orillia.

The EMILY MAY always connects with the Evening Trains going North and South.

The EMILY MAY is entirely new, and is fitted up in the most comfortable manner.

Freight can be obtained on board.

Fare from Beaverton to Toronto, $2.50.

Nov. 18, 1861. 117-tf

W. S. FINCH,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

No. 5 King Street East, 3 doors from the corner of Toronto Street, Toronto.

CUSTOM-MADE Fashionable CLOTHING of the best kind always on hand.

Toronto, Sept. 5, 1861. 15-tf

HATS THAT ARE HATS!

S. P. COLEMAN,

THE NORTH AMERICAN HATTER AND FURRIER,

56 King St. East, Nearly opposite Toronto St., TORONTO.

HIS Hats cleaned and pressed. Furs cleaned and altered. Cash paid for Raw Furs. 19-tf

ROBERT CAMPBELL

BEGS to call the attention of the inhabitants of Beaverton and North Gwillimbury to his heavy stock of *DRY GOODS*, consisting of Down Goods, Flannels, Manchester, Cottons, Stripe Shirtings, Broadcloths, Tweeds and Satinets, Hats and Caps.

READY-MADE CLOTHING.

A large assortment of Mens' and Boys' Coats, Vests, and Pants, being made on the premises.

Parties favoring him with the services of a Good Miller, parties requiring to grind or floor may rely upon receiving every satisfaction.

Cobourg, Nov. 14, 1861. 124-2

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for Sale Lot 19, N. King Street, Lindsay, together with the Dwelling House, Out-Buildings, and appurtenances.

Price 300 dollars down—the balance to be secured by Mortgage on the premises, if desired, payable in three annual instalments.

A good Title given and immediate possession. Apply to DAVID GREER.

A. HUSKITH, Barrister.

Lindsay, Oct. 22, 1861. 121-tf

MONEY TO LOAN.

THE Subscriber is prepared to negotiate Loans on good Real Estate security, at moderate rates, from one to ten years, at the option of the borrower.

J. B. KNOWLTON

Lindsay, Oct. 16, 1861.

Lindsay Carriage Factory.

THE Undersigned key to inform the inhabitants of Lindsay and surrounding country, that they have taken the Shop nearly opposite Mowat's Foundry, on Kent Street, for the purpose of Carriage, Buggy, Sleigh, and Cutter Making, and Repairing of the same.

They will keep constantly on hand a large stock of Buggies, Sleighs, and Cutters, of Mr. Mowat's Manufacture, and will do Repairing in the best manner, and on the shortest notice.

Painting, Trimming, and Blacksmithing, will be done by Mr. Crickshank.

C. BLACKETT ROBINSON,
GEORGE CRICKSHANK.

Lindsay, Sept. 5, 1861.

HORSE-SHOEING.

THE Undersigned begs to inform the inhabitants of Lindsay and surrounding country, that they have taken the Shop nearly opposite Mowat's Foundry, on Kent Street, for the purpose of Horse-shoeing, and Jobbing Blacksmithing.

Horse-shoeing and jobbing done on the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms.

As none but the most experienced workmen will be employed, they confidently hope for a share of public patronage.

They will do well to give them a call before purchasing elsewhere, as they are sure to be satisfied with their work.

All orders promptly attended to.

Shop nearly opposite Mowat's Foundry, East of Mowat's Foundry, on Kidout Street.

CHARLES ANDERSON & SWITZER.

Lindsay, Nov. 28, 1861.

LINDSAY SADDLERY ESTABLISHMENT.

Sign of the Big Saddle, Street, Three Doors West of Mowat's Foundry.

A choice lot of Saddles, Harness, Bridles, Whips, and Horse Clothing, always on hand.

Repairing done neatly and promptly.

Orders from a distance promptly attended to. A call is solicited.

GEO. O. ATKINSON.

Lindsay, Sept. 5, 1861. 114-tf

ROYAL MAIL STAGE

LEAVES Whitby daily, connecting with the Grand Trunk Railway, for Peterboro' and Lindsay. This is the shortest and cheapest route from Toronto to Lake Ontario Ports. This Stage leaves Cordner's Hotel every morning (Sundays excepted), on the arrival of the Morning Train east and west, and arrives in Prince Albert in time for the Evening Train for Toronto. Returning, leaves Prince Albert on the arrival of the Northern Stage, and arrives in Whitby in time for the same group of Trains.

Good accommodation, and careful, obliging Drivers.

W. RAY, Proprietor.

Sept. 5, 1861. 1-tf

RAILROAD HOUSE,

MAIN STREET, CANNINGTON, C.W.

THIS commodious House has been completely refitted by the present proprietor, and is now prepared to accommodate Travellers and Others.

A good and warm Fire-place in the Bar, and a good Stable in attendance.

☞ An attentive and careful Ostler always in attendance.

ALEX. HUMPHON, *Proprietor.*

Cannington, Sept. 5, 1861. 7-tf

ORILLIA HOUSE.

ORILLIA, SIMCOE, C.W.

CONSIDERABLE additions having been made to this House, we feel confident we can have every attention paid to their wants, and at moderate charges.

Extensive Stabling and a careful Ostler.

JAMES QUINN, *Proprietor.*

Orillia, Sept. 5, 1861. 1-tf

CLYDE HOTEL,

KING ST., East of Yonge St., Toronto.

JOHN MILL, PROPRIETOR.

THE above House is greatly enlarged and completely renovated. Superior Stabling and attentive Hostlers.

N.B.—East of the St. Lawrence Hall, on the opposite side of the Street.

Toronto, Sept. 5, 1861. 1-tf

ALBION HOTEL,

EAST MARKET SQUARE, TORONTO.

THOROUGHLY Refurnished and Refitted by the proprietor.

Board—$1.00 per day.

L. McMILL, *Proprietor.*

Toronto, Sept. 5, 1861. 1-tf

NEWBIGGING HOUSE

(LATE CLARENCE HOTEL),

Nos. 28, 30, and 32 Clarence St., TORONTO.

Board—One Dollar per day

☞ Parties always in attendance at the Cars and Boats.

W. NEWBIGGING, *Proprietor.*

Toronto, Sept. 5, 1861. 1-tf

ALBION HOTEL,

MONTREAL.

L. W. DECKER, PROPRIETOR.

IS pleasantly situated at the head of St. Paul Street, commanding a fine view of the Shipping in the city. It has (with business men generally) become the resort of the Country Members of Parliament, and is generally acknowledged to be the most central and convenient House in Montreal. To meet the extensive increase during the last two years, the proprietor has fitted up another hall, 12 by 40 feet, and has refitted the Dining Room, for both a large assembly. The Dining Room has been extended and made more commodious; there have been completed a new wing, a great number of well ventilated sleeping-rooms, and the House throughout has been painted, and now submits many improvements and conveniences for the comfort of its guests. The whole of the Gas Works, and Gas Fixtures throughout the House, (HOTEL) HOUSE, The proprietor expects that by some slight additional improvements, he will be able to say, as the last year, of it, it will continue to be, as it now is, the best English and Irish House in Canada.

THE LIVERPOOL & LONDON FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Established in 1836.

CAPITAL—TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

DAILY INCOME, $7500.

INVESTED FUNDS, $6,229,150.

INVESTED IN CANADA, over $200,000.

DUTY PAID TO GOVERNMENT IN 1860, $7,649

Liability of the entire body of Shareholders unlimited—All Directors must be Proprietors in Canada.

CANADA BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

T. R. ANDERSON, Esq., CHAIRMAN.
ALEX. HAMILTON, Esq., DEPUTY-CHAIRMAN.
JAMES MITCHELL, Esq.
HENRY CHAPMAN, Esq.
E. J. B. MAITLAND, Esq.
HENRY CHAPMAN, Esq.
J. H. MAITLAND, RESIDENT SECRETARY.
THE HON. ALEX. MORRIS, M.P.P.
THE HON. ROBERT SYMES, M.P.P.

All losses are paid in Canada without reference to the Home Board, immediately on proof, without deduction of interest or discount. This Company has been doing business in Canada for over 20 years.

Insurances on every description of property and goods effected in the above first-class Company, at the lowest rates consistent with safety.

Applications to be made to

JAMES HEAP,
Agent for Lindsay and Co. Victoria.

Sept. 5, 1861. 1-tf

WESTERN ASSURANCE COMPANY

OF TORONTO, C.W.

CAPITAL — $100,000.

Incorporated 1851.

PRESIDENT, Vice-PRESIDENT,
ISAAC C. GILMOR, Esq. M. BOSKEN, Esq.

DIRECTORS:

JOSHUA G. BEARD, MARCUS BOSKEN,
ISAAC C. GILMOR, THOS. HAWORTH,
JOHN MCMURRICH, ROBERT GILMOR,
ROBERT BEATY, JR.
GEORGE MICHIE, J. WEDDERBURN, Esq.

HUGH MICHIE, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, Solicitor. — AMOS MORRISON, Esq., Office Consulting Actuary.

BENJAMIN SWITZER, Inspector.

HEAD OFFICE—CHURCH ST., TORONTO.

WM. ALLAN, Esq., Managing Director.

☞ The Business of this Company confined exclusively to the Fire Department.

Assurances effected against loss or damage by Fire, on all descriptions of Property, on the most favorable terms, on favorable terms, and at rates of premium as low as those of any other responsible Company.

☞ Terms of Application, and all necessary information, to be had on applying to

DAVIDSON & GORDON,
Agents at Beaverton.

Toronto, Sept. 5, 1861. 1-tf

PROVINCIAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA,

FOR FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE.

Incorporated by Act of Parliament.

HEAD OFFICE—TORONTO.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—$1,086,000.

President—Hon. John Ross, Esq., Senator.
Vice-President—J. S. Howard, Esq.

DIRECTORS.

Hon. John H. Cameron, Leslie Moffat, Esq.
Hon. George Crawford, George Higgins, Esq.
Hon. Malcolm Cameron, John Cassels, Esq.
R. P. Collins, Esq. Angus Morrison, Esq.
J. E. Pinsent, Esq. W. Hume Blake, Esq.

W. H. Partridge, Esq.
Manager & Secretary—Alexander Crother, Esq.
Assistant Secretary—J. S. Robertson, Esq.
Inspector of Agencies—Thos. Bruce, Esq.
Solicitors, Messrs. Cameron, Crickmore, Hoskin & Bankers, The Bank of Toronto.

Fire and Marine Insurance business transacted on the liberal terms and conditions adopted by the Directors of the Company.

Losses promptly and liberally dealt with by the Management, during the continuance of the said Company, and shall be submitted to them for confirmation.

FOURTH—Half-yearly Dividends shall bear interest at and after the rate of Six per cent. per annum, from the date of the Dividend, which shall be payable on the First day of June and the First day of December, in each and every year, at the office of the Treasurer aforesaid.

FIFTH—Half-yearly Dividends shall be payable to Shareholders, for the purpose of the said Half-yearly Dividend, at the Office of the Company, at the same date thereon, an equal special rate of 1 Shilling and 6 Pence on the Pound Sterling, or in such other rates, be raised, levied and collected in Sterling money, or the equivalent thereof in the said Sterling money, during the continuance of the said Half-yearly Dividends.

SIXTH—That this By-Law shall take effect and have its operation upon the NINTH DAY OF DECEMBER, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty-One.

NOTICE.

THE ABOVE is a True Copy of a Proposed By-Law, to be taken into consideration by the Municipality of the County of Victoria, at the

TOWN HALL, LINDSAY,

in the said County, on the

9TH DAY OF DECEMBER, 1861,

at the hour of TWO o'clock in the Afternoon, at which time and place the Members of the Council are hereby required to attend, for the purpose aforesaid.

S. WOOD,
Division Courts for the said County.

Lindsay, Aug. 27, 1861. 114-3m

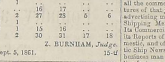
DIVISION COURTS for the year 1861.

COUNTY OF ONTARIO.

	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 4.	No. 5.	No. 6.
January	1	15	14	13	11	8
February	2	16	15	16	12	9
March	3	20	20	20	20	20
April	1	12	11	10	8	7
May	2	17	16	17	13	10
June	3	21	18	23	5	6
July	1	13	12	11	9	7
August	2	18	17	18	14	11
September	3	27	25	6	6	6
October	1	14	13	12	10	8
November	2	19	15	16	17	18
December	3	20	17	18	15	12

J. BURNHAM, *Judge.*

Whitby, Sept. 5, 1861. 15-tf



P. H. L. & B. RAILWAY.

ON and after the 20th instant and until further notice, Trains will run as follows:

Mail Train will leave Lindsay at 7.30 a.m., and reach Port Hope at 11.35 a.m.

Mail Train will leave Port Hope at 2.00 p.m., arrive at Lindsay at 6.40 p.m.

Freight will be run as in connection with the Grand Trunk Railway.

T. A. STEVENSON, THOMAS BIDOUT,
Superintendent. *Manager.*

Port Hope, Feb. 22, 1861. 114-tf

NORTHERN RAILWAY.

ON and after MONDAY, SEPT. 2nd 1861, Trains will run as follows:—

TORONTO.

	LEAVE.	ARRIVE.
Mail.....	7.35 a.m.	Express..... 10.20 a.m.
Express.....	10 p.m.	Mail..... 8.05 p.m.

COBOURG.

	LEAVE.	ARRIVE.
Express.....	10 a.m.	Mail..... 8.05 p.m.
Mail.....	3.02 p.m.	Express..... 3.40 p.m.

Express Trains will stop at Intermediate Stations north of Toronto only at Brock's Mills, Port Perry, Cobourg, Port Hope, Grafton, Colborne, Brighton, Trenton, Belleville, Napanee, Cape Rich, and Owen Sound.

LEWIS GRANT,
Superintendent.

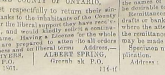
Northern Railway Office, Toronto, August 31, 1861. 114-tf

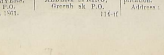
MYERS & SPRING,

LICENSED AUCTIONEERS FOR THE COUNTY OF ONTARIO,

DO now respectfully to return their sincere thanks to the inhabitants of the county of Ontario, for the liberal support they have received during the past year, and beg to announce to them that they have opened an office in the Town of Lindsay, for the purpose of transacting business in the Auction line.

LEWIS MYERS,
ALBERT SPRING,
Lindsay, Sept. 5, 1861. 1-tf





Domestic Economy.

PREPARING FOR WINTER.

As the time of year has arrived when farmers are procuring their stock of winter boots for themselves and their boys; and as dry, warm feet is a "consummation devoutly to be wished," a few hints on the subject by an "old one" may not be out of place. Have your boots made to measure; have them made large enough and double soled; between the soles put one or two thicknesses of tea lead; before wearing them use the following composition on them, viz.: half a pint of drying oil, half a pint of castor oil, two ounces of beeswax, two ounces of turpentine—not spirits of turpentine, one ounce of Burgundy pitch. Melt and thoroughly mix, and, when cool enough, put on a good coating with a bit of sponge or a woolen rag tied to the end of a stick; dry it in by the fire, put on another coat, dry in, and so on until the leather, soles and uppers, is thoroughly filled. This will keep the leather soft and pliable, and about as impervious to water as a goose's back when in full feather.

N.B.—If the "young ones" want their boots to shine, they can use blacking after all.

HINTS WITH REGARD TO PACKING AND CURING PORK.

As the season for packing pork is now commencing, and many parties who may be tempted by the low price of hogs to pack, may not be able to secure the services of a competent and experienced party, we will endeavor to give a few plain practical hints to enable them to put up their pork in such a manner as to secure the best returns and the least possible loss in weight.

CUTTING.—Having observed the precaution of leaving the carcass hanging until the animal heat becomes extinct, first separate the head close behind the ears, and chop off the snout and under jaw above the tusks, pare off the ears, and cleave the head through the centre, remove the brains, and, if large, divide the halves at the jaw—next separate the neck close to the joint of the shoulder, which, cut in two, proceed by separating the shoulders, cutting through the body, in breadth about six or seven inches, divide in the centre, and cut each into pieces conformable to standard weight, cutting off the legs close above the knee joints. Next in order: separate the ham from the body at the hip bone, and in shaping the ham cut close to the crotch bone, leaving a tail piece of five or six pounds, and when it is designed to pack the hams they should be cut into two or more pieces, according to weight, and the legs removed close above the gambol joint. Lastly, turn the trunk open side up, and cleave through the centre of the back, then divide in pieces of about six inches, or taking in about three ribs. When the pieces are very thick they should be chopped across the middle. All pieces should weigh from four to eight pounds.

BARRELS—Should be made of good and well seasoned white oak or white ash, staves 28½ in. in length, and head 18 in. in diameter. Two-thirds of the barrel should be covered with good hoops, and a hole bored with an inch bit or auger in the bilge for the reception of pickle. The heads should never be bored. Barrels should be well made else they will loose the pickle, and the pork become rusty or otherwise damaged, while the regulations of inspection require defective barrels to be condemned.

PACKING.—Use the best Liverpool salt, as it answers well for curing, and is most convenient for transmission to the country. Spread a layer of salt over the bottom of the barrel, and place the pieces side by side, edgeways, as close as possible, supplying a copious layer of salt between each layer of pork until the barrel is filled, using the best pieces for the top. Fill the barrel with pickle as strong as it can be made, and when carefully bunged, it should remain on the bilge, with bung upwards.

The grades established by law are Mess, Prime Mess, Prime, and Cargo.

MESS—Is made from side pieces of good fat hogs weighing two hundred and fifty pounds and upwards to the carcass.

PRIME MESS—Is made from hogs of 225 lbs. One carcass of that might, with lard and trimmings off, [illegible] barrel.

PRIME—Is made from hogs of 200 lbs. or thereabouts and consists of one and a half hog to the barrel.

CARGO—Is a grade b[illegible] and scarcely worth the atten[illegible] packers.

It is important to know that Pork fed on the better qualities of grain, such as corn, pease and oats, when packed at the usual season and pickled with the strongest pickle, will usually increase five to six per cent in weight; while that fed on soft grain and roots will gain little if anything, and distillery fed will even decrease under the action of salt. All qualities, however good, will decrease in weight during the summer heat, and pork will always run short of the original weight if destitute of pickle.

Column for Farmers.

PREPARING FOR WINTER.

The farmer who understands and attends to his business, will still find enough to keep him engaged, though his plowing and sowing are over for this fall. And first I would recommend that if he has not already a house in which to securely keep the tools and farming implements he has been using during the summer, to not fail having one built before winter sets in, for rest assured it will pay the cost in a year or two. If your waggons, carts and other vehicles of burthen or pleasure, plows, harrows, etc., require mending, have it done now thoroughly. Attention to small matters begets a habit of being attentive in all things. Do any of your old fences need repairing, or do you contemplate building any new ones in the spring, if so, the winter is the best time to cut down and hew out posts and rails. Before putting in the posts char the end that is to be put in the ground sufficiently far to let a portion be above the ground. Take all the bark off both posts and rails, and thereby remove a harboring place for worms. Always keep a year's stock of firewood cut ahead so that it will be dry when wanted for use. Be careful of your cattle. Remember that if they are in good condition on the first of December, they are already half wintered. Having attended to everything proper to be done on the farm in the way of business and labor, prepare for the enjoyments of winter. Life without some relief from the dull monotony of daily life would indeed be wearisome. Variety, in the language of minstrelsy, carries its charms to the heart.

PREPARE FOR WINTER.

Farmers have more on their hands at this season than other country people. They have now secured their principal harvests and secured them in barns, to be dealt out as fast as they are wanted. Corn is either put up in cribs where it may have air enough to secure it from moulding—or it lies in convenient heaps where it may be stripped of its husks in the long evenings when there is little else to be done.

Fuel is an important article in winter in our climate. Dry wood and chips, so near to the kitchen that the domestics can find it without shovelling away the snow, or wading through it, are a luxury which all farmers do not enjoy. As soon as the harvesting is over let the wood-house be supplied with fuel that will burn without the aid of breath or bellows.

Chips and light kindlings cannot often be procured in abundance after the snows come, therefore take care and gather them before that occurrence. Our winters may be made pleasant when we have easy access to dry fuel. Apple tree limbs and brush are nearly as valuable as walnut for the kitchen and the parlor. "Gather up the fragments that nothing be lost."—*Mass. Ploughman.*

INQUIRIES ANSWERED.

SHEEP TICKS.—In reply to the inquiry of "Cadmus," as to what will kill sheep ticks, I would recommend a mixture of Scotch snuff and lard, or whale oil, in the proportion of one ounce of snuff to one pound of lard or oil. Again in regard to building an ice house above ground, I would recommend him to build a frame house, at least 15 feet square, and 10 or 12 feet high, as a less one will not keep ice well; board it on both sides of the studding, and fill in between with tan or sawdust. In reply to his inquiry, "Whether orchard grass and Hungarian grass are same," I answer, No. There is a great difference between the two. The Hungarian is an annual grass, resembling foxtail grass somewhat in appearance, but with a much darker head, and it is eaten well by both horses and cattle. The orchard grass is very different. It is a very coarse grass, growing in tufts, and though tender when young is very tenacious of life when it once gets fairly started.

A TRUE REPLY.—"My dear doctor," said a lady, "I suffer a great deal with my eyes.—"Be patient, madam," he replied, "you would probably suffer a great deal more without them."

PLAIN CUSTARD.—Boil a pint of milk, in which place two ounces of sugar, the thin peel of half a lemon; break in a basin four eggs, beat them well with a fork, then pour in the milk by degrees, not too hot; mix it well, [illegible] it through a cullender or sieve, stew-pan [illegible] with it, and place it in a one inch of wa[illegible] the fire, which contains bout twelve minutes, leave them for a-[illegible] set, which is easily perceived.—*Soyer.*

COFFEE, COCOA, OR CHOCOLATE CUSTARD.—Make some very strong coffee; beat the eggs as above; put in a pan half a pint of milk and half a pint of made coffee, with two ounces of sugar, then add the eggs, pass through a sieve, and proceed as above. Chocolate and cocoa the same, omiting the lemon peel in all three.—*Soyer.*

BARGAINS!

THE most extraordinary bargains ever offered in Lindsay are now to be ad at W. J. WEBSTER'S recently established cheap BOOT & SHOE STORE, William Street, East side, opposite Veitch's Hotel, one door South of Jewett's Saloon. The subscriber has in store a very large and complete Stock of

FALL AND WINTER BOOTS, SHOES, RUBBERS, &c.,

which have been purchased exclusively for cash, and will be sold at prices to suit the views of the most economical. Persons in want of Boots, Shoes, &c., will find it to their advantage to call and examine his Stock and Prices, as he claims to give better bargains than can be had in any other house in this town. Remember! his Boots, &c., suit the *eye*, the *foot*, and the *pocket*. They *look* well, *fit* well, and *wear* well.

A large Stock of FAMILY GROCERIES just received, and will be offered at the lowest *Cash prices.*

All kinds of country produce taken in Exchange for Goods. *Positively no Credit.*

W. J. WEBSTER.

LINDSAY, Oct. 24, 1861. 122-3m

Victoria Bakery and Grocery.

EMPORIUM OF TRADE.

MATTHEW BLAKELY

HAS much pleasure in announcing to his numerous customers and friends, that he has completed his arrangements for the Fall and Winter Trade—his Stock consisting of CROCKERY, GLASSWARE, GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, BOOTS and SHOES, GOOD BREAD, CAKES and BISCUIT, and all kinds of CONFECTIONARIES which, for variety and lowness of price, must command attention.

All his Goods will be sold low for Cash, and Cash only, as he is persuaded that the nimble sixpence is preferable to the slow shilling; for that reason, he is determined to sell only for the ready money.

Call and examine price and quality before purchasing elsewhere.

Corner of William and Peel Streets, south of Mr. T. Fournier's Hotel.

☞ **All outstanding Books, Debts and Notes, must be paid forthwith, as his Motto now is "Ready Money and no more Credit."**

Lindsay, Oct. 21, 1861. 121-tf

Furniture! Furniture!

NOTHING LIKE FURNITURE.

WILLIAM MARGECH begs leave to announce to the inhabitants of Lindsay and surrounding country that he has OPENED that LARGE STORE on KENT STREET, formerly occupied by Mr. J. Till, as a FURNITURE WAREROOM, where he has always on hand the Largest, Cheapest and Best Assortment in town, without exception, having done a large business for the last four years, and having great experience in the trade, is enabled to manufacture the best of Furniture from the best material. All work warranted.

W. M. pays particular attention to the UNDERTAKING.

☞ *Coffins always on hand and made to order.*

THE WANT SUPPLIED.

In connection with the Undertaking, W. M. keeps a HEARSE on hand, which can always be had on the most reasonable terms.

Lindsay, Oct. 17, 1861. 120-tf

The Glasgow House

(LATE POST-OFFICE),

WILLIAM STREET.

Dry Goods, Clothing, Groceries, and Crockery.

THE Subscriber would respectfully intimate to the residents of Lindsay and vicinity, that he is now opening and offering for sale a large and well-selected Stock in the above line, which, for quality and cheapness, cannot be equalled in Lindsay.

The Goods having been all selected by himself in the best market in Canada, he is confident in assuring Cash Purchasers that he can do as well by them as any other house in the trade.

LATEST FASHIONS in

Ladies' Cloaks, Hats, and Bonnets,

ALWAYS ON HAND.

☞ A CALL IS RESPECTFULLY SOLICITED.

WILLIAM SWEENEY.

The No. "40"

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

Hardware Store

HAS REOPENED in MRS. PATRICK'S NEW BRICK BUILDING, opposite Messrs. W. L. M'Donald & Co.'s Cheap Cash Store, KENT STREET; and the Proprietors, believing the only way to recover their heavy loss by the late Fire is SMALL PROFITS and QUICK RETURNS, now offer to the Public the Stock of HARDWARE consisting of

BAND, BAR AND HOOP IRON,
NAILS, CHAINS, PAINTS, OILS, PUTTY, GLASS,
SADDLERY, and all descriptions of SHELF and HEAVY
HARDWARE,

at prices lower than were ever before thought of in Lindsay.

☞ Country Merchants will find it to their advantage to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.

Remember—No. 40.

DRAKE & FOLEY.

☞ *CASH PAID FOR WHEAT.* ☜

LINDSAY, Oct. 9, 1861. 119-tf

AT

A. J. Bounsall & Co.'s

WILLIAM STREET

Foundry and Machine Shops,

PLOUGHS, CULTIVATORS, STUMP-EXTRACTORS, CHURNS,
THRESHING MACHINES, FANNING MILLS,

and other AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, are being constantly Manufactured and Repaired.

IRON CASTINGS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS ON MODERATE ITERMS.

☞ *Smith's work in all its branches.*

⁂ Persons indebted to A. J. BOUNSALL'S GROCERY ESTABLISHMENT previous to the Fire, are requested to bring cash or farm produce to the Foundry without delay, and save costs. 118tf

VICTORIA STOVE STORE,

One Door West of Wright's Boot and Shoe Store.

JOHN MOORE, PROPRIETOR.

ALL Kinds of Job Work done on the shortest notice. A large quantity of Cooking, Box and Parlor Stoves on hand; also, M'Gee's "Protectionist," patented last June—the best that has ever been offered to the public. Drum Stoves, Reverse and Gallows Pipes, Stove Pipes, and Tinware of every description.

Merchants and Pedlers would do well to call and examine for themselves before purchasing elsewhere.

The highest price price paid for Sheepskins, and all kinds of produce taken in exchange.

ADAM GORDON,

DEALER IN

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, CROCKERY, &c. &c.

MANILLA, C.W.,

BEGS leave to inform the Public that he still continues to purchase Wheat, Pork, and other farm produce, at the *Highest Market Price.*

N.B.—*Bran and Shorts for sale.*

Manilla, Sept. 5, 1861. 5-tf

TORONTO WHOLESALE STATIONERS AND PAPER MANUFACTURERS!

BUNTIN, BROTHER & CO.

[illegible] & 4 *Commercial Buildings, Yonge Street,*

TORONTO,

BEG to intimate to their numerous customers and the trade generally, that their stock will always be found replete with every description of goods in the Stationery department. Blank Books of every description; Writing, Printing and Wrapping Papers.

These goods being all our own manufacture, we sell at much lower prices than those imported from Britain.

☞ TERMS LIBERAL ☜

Toronto, Sept. 5, 1861. 15-tf

GILCHRIST & CAMERON, while returning thanks to their Friends for the patronage extended to them, beg to intimate that they have just received a large and varied stock of

FALL & WINTER GOODS,

consisting of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Boots and Shoes, Ready made Coats, Pants, and Vests.

Notwithstanding the rise in the price of Teas, they are determined to have on hand, as usual, a first-class article, which they will sell at the lowest munerative prices.

They feel satisfied that their Boots and Shoes will give general satisfaction, as they procure them partly from one of the best makers in Montreal, and partly from Mr. Malcolm McLean, Maniila, the excellence of whose work is acknowledged by all who have had an opportunity of judging.

They would likewise announce to the inhabitants of Argyle and neighborhood that, at the solicitation of several influential parties, they have rented Mr. Donald Mitchel's house for a Store, where they will have on hand the ordinary Stock as specified above, with the addition of Horse Harness; all of which they will sell on reasonable terms.

Families procuring their year's supply at one purchase from G. & C., either at Argyle or at Woodville, will be dealt with in the most liberal manner.

N.B.—10 per cent. Discount for Cash.

Woodville, Oct. 8, 1861. 119-tf

LINDSAY AND BEAVERTON

STAGE LINE.

UNTIL further notice, a Stage will leave Fournier's Hotel, Lindsay, every lawful morning at 7 o'clock, reaching Manilla in time to connect with the Stage for Oshawa and Whitby, and arriving in Beaverton at 1 o'clock. Returning, leaves Workman's Hotel, Beaverton, at 2 o'clock, and Manilla after the arrival of the Stage from Prince Albert, and reaches Lindsay about 8 o'clock.

Fares reasonable. The Proprietor will not be responsible for parcels or baggage, unless booked and paid for.

HUGH WORKMAN, Proprietor.

Lindsay, Oct. 16, 1861. 120-tf

H. C. RUSSELL'S

Furniture Warehouse,

WALTON STREET, PORT HOPE, C.W.

THE Subscriber respectfully announces to the inhabitants of Lindsay and the surrounding country that he has now on hand one of the largest and

MOST COMPLETE ASSORTMENTS

OF

FURNITURE

IN THE PROVINCE,

(*occupying Five Flats*, 24 by 60), which has been made of the very best material, by good workmen, without respect to time or cost; and in style, neatness of finish, durability of workmanship, and lowness of price, will compete with any other establishment.

Parties wishing *Good* and *Cheap Furniture*, will find it to their advantage to call, examine our stock, and get a List of Prices before purchasing elsewhere.

Orders from a distance punctually attended to; and any work not giving entire satisfaction, may be returned, subjecting us to charges, within ten days.

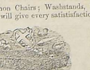
☞ *ALL WORKMANSHIP WARRANTED.*

LINDSAY FURNITURE WAREHOUSE.

TO THE INHABITANTS OF THE CO. OF VICTORIA.

THE SUBSCRIBER begs to inform the Farmers of the County of Victoria, that he continues to have on hand, and manufacture to order, ALL KINDS OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, of the best material, superior workmanship, and *at the lowest remunerating prices*—such as, Sofas, Bureaus; Common, French, and Sofa Bedsteads; Centre, Extension, Parlor, Dining, and Common Tables; Parlor, Dining, Rocking, Cane-bottom, and Common Chairs; Washstands, Cupboards, Corner What-nots, &c. &c. Believing that his work will give every satistisfaction, he respectfully solicits a call from intending purchasers.

THOMAS DEVANEY, PROPRIETOR.



COFFINS,

of all sizes and various qualities,

always on hand, or made to order.

THOMAS DEVANEY.

Lindsay, Sept. 19, 1861. 116-tf

MONTREAL WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

CASH STORE,

NORTH SIDE OF KENT STREET, LINDSAY.

W. L. M'DONALD & CO.

BEG to inform the inhabitants of Lindsay and the county of Victoria generally, that having escaped the late disastrous fire that destroyed the town of Lindsay, they still occupy the

BRICK STORE BELONGING TO DAVID BROWN.

They are led to believe that their customers in the country think that they cannot purchase goods as usual, or at former prices, in Lindsay, on account of the great fire, but they beg to assure them that they have not only a larger stock than ever on hand, but even

STILL LOWER THAN EVER WAS SOLD BEFORE IN LINDSAY.

Having just returned from Montreal, they have added over $7,000 worth of goods to their already large stock, and now feel assured that they can offer inducements that have never before been offered in this town. They have a larger stock and greater variety than any other three stores in town, and for cheapness and superiority cannot be surpassed even in Montreal or Toronto.

They have just opened, and now offer for Sale, a

Large Assortment of Dry Goods,

of all descriptions, which for goodness of quality and superiority of finish, cannot be equalled in town.

READY-MADE CLOTHING FOR THE MILLION,

of all Sizes, Patterns, and Qualities.

Liquors, Groceries, Crockery, Hardware, Leather, and Boots and Shoes,

which they intend to sell at extremely low rates for Cash, lower, they believe, than goods equal quality have hitherto been sold at in this town.

In the DRY GOODS DEPARTMENT, may be found Silks, Satins, Cobourgs, Delains, Merinos, Ginhams, Holland, Nankeen, and Muslins; brilliant and fast color Prints; Ladies' Mantle Cloth; Square and Scarf Shawls in Silk, Barege, Delaines, Cashmere, Stella, and Granadines; Straw and Millinery Bonnets; Head-Dresses, Parasols, Ribbons, Plumes, Feathers, Flowers, Gloves, Mitts, Hosiery, Hair-Nets, Hoops and Veils; Muslin Collars, Habits, and Sleeves; Children's Hoods and Hats; Trimmings, &c. &c. &c.

GROCERY DEPARTMENT.—Tea, Sugar, Soap, Candles, Starch, Blue, Rice, Tobacco, Indigo, Pepper, Mustard, Vinegar, Raisins, Currants, Nuts, Molasses, Syrup, Snuff, Dried Apples, and everything usually kept in a general store.

LIQUOR DEPARTMENT.—Port and Sherry Wine; Pale and Dark Brandy; Holland and Old Tom Gin; Toddy and Common Whiskey; Porter, Ale, and Rum; also, Beer by the barrel.

LEATHER DEPARTMENT.—Spanish Sole, Upper Leather, Calf Skins.—*Inspection.*

As they are well acquainted with the best markets, and have agents constantly on the look out for bargains at wholesale, they are warranted in asserting that they cannot be undersold by any other house in Lindsay, a statement which all who purchase from them are enabled to endorse. Give them a call, and they will spare no effort in securing your custom by giving good value for your money.

They do not quote the prices of their goods, preferring to let parties call and examine for themselves, in which case if goods and prices are not satisfactory, visitors need not buy.

Particular attention is directed to the Wholesale Department which is now complete, and goods can be purchased at this store cheaper than they can be had either at Toronto or Montreal.

To those persons (especially to those from the country) who so generously aided them on the day of the fire, they beg most respectfully to return their sincere thanks, and assure them that their acts of kindness shall never be forgotton.

LINDSAY, Aug. 2, 1861.

CIRCULAR.

G. H. LENNON

Begs to announce to his customers and the general public, that in consequence of the destruction of his former Premises and Goods by the late terrible calamity, he has recommenced business on the

WEST SIDE OF WILLIAM STREET, LINDSAY,

OPPOSITE THE CROWN-LAND OFFICE,

where he has opened a

COMPLETE STOCK

OF

GENERAL MERCHANDISE,

consisting in part of a choice assortment of the latest style

DRY GOODS,

Comprising Broad-cloths, Tweeds, Satinetts, Flannels, Cloaking, Shawls, Prints, Coburgs, Muslins, Delaines, Damasks, Table-cloths, Towelling, Cotton Yarns, Seamless Bags, &c. &c.

He would direct special attention to his Extensive

STOCK OF FAMILY GROCERIES, WINES, LIQUORS, &c.,

Among which will be found Tea, Tobacco, Sugar—Loaf, Lump, Crushed, and Muscovado; Rice, Coffee, Arrow-Root, Starch, Spices of all kinds. Pale and Dark Brandy; Toddy and Common Whiskey; Port and Sherry Wine; Rum, Gin, Vinegar, &c. &c.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Oatmeal, Barley, Rakes, Spades, Forks, Scythes, Pails, &c., with a full lot of Hardware, Glassware, and Crockery.

In every department of his business his stock will be found worthy of inspection, and he solicits a visit from his old customers, feeling confident that, for *Quality* and *Cheapness*, his Goods will compare favorably with any in the Town or County.

LINDSAY, Aug. 6, 1861.

THE PEOPLE'S

GREAT BOOKS.

ANY OF THESE BOOKS WILL BE FORWARDED BY MAIL, POST PAID, TO ANY ADDRESS, ON RECEIPT OF PRICE BY JOHN E. POTTER, PUBLISHER, No. 617 SANSOM ST., PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Agents Wanted Everywhere.

The Horse & his Diseases;

BY ROBERT JENNINGS, V.S.,

Professor of Pathology and Operative Surgery in the Veterinary College of Philadelphia, Professor of Veterinary Medicine in the late Agricultural College of Ohio, Secretary of the American Veterinary Association of Philadelphia, Etc., Etc.

JENNINGS' GREAT WORK ON THE HORSE is decidedly the most complete and reliable work on the subject ever issued. It tells you of the Origin, History and distinctive traits of European, Asiatic, African and American Horses; how to Breed, Break, Feed, Shoe and manage him, with his various vices and how to treat them. Also the Causes, Symptoms and Treatment of nearly 150 distinct diseases to which he is subject, with the best and latest modes of cure, together with Rarey's Method of Subduing and Training Horses, and the Law and Form of Warranty. The whole being the result of more than Fifteen years' careful study of the habits, peculiarities, wants and weakness of this noble and useful animal. 384 pages, illustrated with nearly 100 engravings. Price, half-bound, $1 00; extra, $1 25.

The Family Doctor:

A COUNSELLOR IN SICKNESS.

BY PROF. HENRY S. TAYLOR, M.D.

TAYLOR'S FAMILY DOCTOR has reached an enormous sale, and wherever known, is universally approved, both by the faculty and others. In plain language, free from medical technicalities, it gives you simple remedies easily obtained for the cure of Disease in all forms, with important rules for preserving the Health, and directions for the sick chamber, and the proper treatment of the sick. The Diseases of Childhood, the Diseases of Manhood, and the Diseases peculiar to Women, are all treated of in a clear and practical way. Always at hand, and ready to serve you, the simple recipes of this book may soon save you much suffering and many times the cost of the volume. It is printed in a clear and open type, and illustrated with appropriate engravings. Neatly bound in cloth, price $1, or in leather, $1 25.

Modern Cookery,

IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.

BY MISS ELIZA ACTON.

Carefully Revised by Mrs. S. J. Hale.

MISS ACTON'S MODERN COOKERY, unlike most works of the class, is the result of actual experience; all its matter having been fully and carefully tested, under the personal superintendence of the writer. It tells you how to prepare and cook all kinds of Fish, Meats, Poultry and Game, with the Dressings and Sauces appropriate to each. How to prepare all kinds of Soups, Vegetables and Stews, how to make all kinds of Breads, Cakes, Confectionery and Pastry. How to set out a Table, how to carve, and, in short, how to so simplify the whole art of Cooking, as to bring the choicest luxuries of the table within everybody's reach. The whole being embraced in upwards of Twelve Hundred Receipts, appropriately illustrated. 418 pages. Half-bound, price $1, or in cloth, extra, $1 25.

THE LIFE

OF OUR LORD AND SAVIOUR

Jesus Christ.

BY REV. JOHN FLEETWOOD, D.D.,

Carefully revised by Rev. Joseph Belcher, D.D.

THE LIFE OF CHRIST is the Philosophy of true religion. It exhibits the Principles of Christianity in their purity and beauty. It is perfect excellence personified, that the mind of man may grasp it, and be changed into the same image. The inspired writers have given it to us in detached descriptions. Dr. Fleetwood has arranged these in one harmonious whole, with such comments, explanations and incidental information as to render it alike acceptable to the scholar, as to "him who knows no more, but knows his Bible true." Belcher's revised edition contains the Lives of the Apostles, History of the Jews, and an Essay on the Evidences of the Bible. It is printed in a clear and open type, in one royal octavo volume, handsomely illustrated, and will be furnished in the following styles:—

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FALL.

BY ISIDORE G. ASCHER.

I hear the sobbing rain,
As if the Heavens weep at Autumn's breath;
I see the leaves of Summer fall again,
Their beauty changed in death.

The idle wind is still,
A dead mist clasps the drear and barren earth;
Upon our teeming joys there comes a chill,
The chill of winter's dearth.

What if the tinted woods
With outward loveliness are gay and fair,
As if still o'er them blushing summer broods,
Yearning to linger there!

What if their beauteousness
At death's cold touch is strangely glorified!
Their leaves will crumble soon to nothingness,
Or else be swept aside.

Their change is type of all,
Their hectic loveliness but bodes decay,
Steeped with a dying glow before they fall
To mingle with the clay.

All that we love and prize,
Changeth like leaves upon our toilsome way;
Man's hoarded wealth, but dust before his eyes,
Passing, like life, away!

O leaves and blossoms fall!
An after-life shall rise from out the gloom,
The autumn mists are but the outward pall,
That hides perennial bloom.

O semblance of decay!
Swept by the blast and trodden by the rain,
Thy scattered dust shall eloquently say,
That naught will fall in vain.

Miscellaneous.

A LETTER FROM E. F. LOVERIDGE, OF TEXAS.

THE MASON-SLIDELL OUTRAGE AND ITS SEQUEL.

(From the York Herald.)

[The opinions in the annexed letter are those of the eminent Southern gentleman whose name is signed thereto, and who, as a brother Editor, we cannot well refuse space in our columns. Whether Mr. L. is right or wrong in the prediction he makes in his communication, time will determine. Few can deny that there is deep and earnest feeling, and the reckless boldness that makes up so much of this strange, erratic man, in the document which we, without further comment, or entirely endorsing, now subjoin. It *is*, at least, a *political* curiosity.—ED. HERALD.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

SIR,—The time has come when I have a few words to say to the thinking people of the Canadas. Will you pardon an intrusion on your space when you consider that little more than half a year ago, I was the sole proprietor and editor of a daily and weekly newspaper in the States?—that to-day, I have none, and am a banished man, in a foreign land, liable to arrest and military imprisonment, were I to set foot on territory where Mr. Lincoln exercises despotic authority—for no other crime than protesting in the names of christianity and civilisation, against a brutal war—a war in which victory must wither to ashes, no matter upon whichever banner it may temporarily rest.

Will you permit the second victim of Mob Violence in the States—mobbed for no other causes than those, save that he was a citizen of the Southern Confederacy—space to speak plainly to the people of the United Provinces, concerning a subject that concerns not only himself and family, but will also affect the safety of every citizen of the Confederate States of America, now tarrying in your midst, as well as the entire interests, commercial, agricultural, manufacturing, financial and social, of the nearly three millions of people within your borders? Will you not place on record an opinion, which time will prove to be warranted, letting it pass at present for what it is worth? I have seen and experienced too much kindness and generosity at the hands of the Canadian Press, generally, irrespective of party, to believe you will refuse me; and so, without further preface, I shall proceed to my self-imposed task, which I feel to be not only the discharge of a duty to my unhappy country, but to the flag that has given me protection during the weary months of my expatriation—as involuntary on my part, as unjust on that of my oppressors.

The Civilised World is to-day acquainted with the leading facts concerning the outrage done to the British Flag, on the high seas, by Mr. Lincoln's servant, Commodore Wilkes, of the so-called United States Navy. As Mr. Lincoln, by the dictation of his Cabinet, which so strangely resembles the former Directory of France, has triumphed over every principle of constitutional liberty, and as the States under his control only move at the dictation of Washington, I deny, *in toto*, the existence of any such Government as was known prior to the fourth day of last March. Generally, the impression prevalent in the Canadas, and I suppose throughout Great Britain, is much as follows:

"Commodore Wilkes in taking Messrs. Slidell, Mason, Eustis and McFarland from the deck of the Trent, by threats of violence from a man-of-war—the San Jacinto—has acted without orders. The Washington Government will reprimand Commodore Wilkes—an apology will be made—the Government at home will accept the apology; and probably the prisoners may be retained by the United States, as Great Britain desires to avoid war."

So, at least, leading Clear Grits will be prone to reason.

Others of the Government party in Canada will argue:

"The arrest is wrong. The Cabinet at Washington will apologise; deliver up the prisoners to British authority; and no war will follow. Canada does not desire war; neither does Britain. Our Home Government will preserve its attitude of neutrality. The thing will blow over."

This is all, no doubt, very consoling. Quite plausible, if you pre-suppose the monstrous error that the Federal Government and the people of the North are sane, and reason as sane men might be supposed to do, namely:—"We are now engaged in crushing a rebellion South, and cannot safely commence another war at this time."

But the Federal Cabinet is beautifully empty of Statesmen. It is the fobbies of Albany, N.Y., and Harrisburg, Pa., that now have the run of the kitchen. The cumbrous, broken-down Republican machine is worked, not in the interest of the dear people, but to put money in the purses of Seward, Weed, Cameron, Blair & Co., and their factotums and friends. Never was Mexico, even under Commonfort, sunk into deeper political degradation. The dead giants are too disgusted to haunt the anarchial despotism with their shades. Calhoun would sadly turn away, could his great soul survey familiar places with his deep, thoughtful eyes, from another and a better world. Webster would be speechless with his mighty scorn. Kentucky's buried idol, Henry Clay, could find no smiles to greet such men as now usurp the Senate's very vacant places. Washington, surveying Lincoln in his chair, would feel as the Persian King who caught his favorite ape ensconced upon his throne asleep.

So the Lincoln Cabinet, itself the slave of every political breeze, and holding its tenure of office by the will of the half-drunken, many reasoneth in this wise:

"There is nothing we can do so popular as to get into a war with Great Britain. The moment she becomes a party to the conflict, all the border states will co-operate actively with us to defeat her arms. The far South contains many Union men, (Oh, incredible madness!!) and the Irish there will all favor whipping Albion first, and settling our difficulties at home afterwards. We will offer any security for slavery, and return all fugitives to slave condition. Canada will be ours, for we will invade it immediately Great Britain declares the war; for we must make it seem she seeks it, to satisfy our conservatives. Therefore let Wilkes or some of our brave naval commanders, be ordered to arrest Mason, Slidell, and all other Southern agents wherever found."

"But precedent is against the right of search," says a grave, gray-haired man, at the bottom of the table, no one ever listens to.

"A fig for precedents. We have made and can unmake them at pleasure. It is one of Columbia's prerogatives to do just as she pleases," replies Seward. "Moreover, we can see how the people take it at home."

And the thing was done: and if you read the New York WORLD, Albany, N.Y., EVENING JOURNAL, and the Washington journal, you will see, if you know how to get at the Administration's meaning from its wily words, that the course of Wilkes will be sustained.

The Administration wants more money. It can use more than a million and a quarter of dollars in a day. The Republicans and deserting Democrats get fair contracts—the Irish, Dutch, and such like make "good food for powder." A war with Great Britain is a necessity of Lincoln's position: and Seward has high hopes of France. An army of a million of men will place the Washington Cabinet in power for four years more, the wire-pullers think. In 1864, "public safety," "necessity," and other pleas of tyrants will require Lincoln's re-election; or a "double shuffle" may put Seward on the throne. So the dear people will vote—as France has done in history—with ballots here, and bullets there!

It is a very pretty game, no doubt—worthy of just such petty intellects as never looked beyond their own and agents' pockets—worthy of just such men and people as sneered when South Carolina left the Federal Ark, and told her sisters henceforth she was a stranger in her father's house. Undoubtedly Great Britain will do much to avoid this sought-for broil. She has withstood her temper well. She is very slow to wrath. The Bright and Cobden prophets of Materialism have enormous political digestion. The Liberal (?) press of Canada will be slothful in rebuking British ships or soil, being turned into hunting grounds for *white* men; but happily, Albion walking upright in her simple dignity, will be as firm in the Nineteenth as she was in the Eighteenth century—as unshaken as her own white cliffs, against whose base the seas have surged long centuries through. When she has exhausted peaceful means to obtain redress, she will not flinch from using harsher ones to defend her motto—"*Nemo me impune lacesset.*"

It will be said, conveying despatches and Ambassadors from the South to England, was a violation of neutrality. But how can Ambassadors be sent from a nation that the United States denies exists? Or how can persons or papers be "contraband" between neutral ports? It is an absurdity. What official knowledge had the Captain of the Trent of Messrs. Slidell, Mason, Eustis and McFarland? Certainly these last were not agents of the Southern government, but hired servants of Messrs. Mason and Slidell. Again: if this is a violation of neutrality, the Confederates may demand the surrender of those American Ambassadors from the North, who cross the high seas in British vessels. If Britain permits the search on the one side, she must also do so on the other, to maintain a neutral attitude. If she wishes to give up fugitive white men, for political offences, and to remain neutral, how about the black people? Why the whole arguments of the Northern papers is a tissue of absurdities, amounting to this and nothing more:—

"When the American Eagle takes a notion in his head to a piece of meat, he must have it. To keep his claws out of your hair, when he wants a thing give it to him. Do not think to tie that air bird down by any precedents. When Columbia wants to search for Southern men, Britishers, you better let her, or look out for squalls. When you want to search Yankee ships loaded with wool and ivory, you can do it; but if you do, Uncle Sam will invade Canada."

Why, we ask any veteran theatre-goer, if Little Pickle, in the Farce of the "Spoiled Child," was more preposterously ridiculous?

Canadians will soon find that they have an interest in this war. The Reciprocity treaty, and whatever advantages it may give you, (and we believe it is not so solely to your interests, as many of your one-horse commercialists fancy), was given you by Southern votes and Southern voices. Already you, as well as the civilised world, feel the commercial derangement caused by this strife across the border. As it is your interest to see peace preserved on your frontier, what is your policy? Amongst other American delusions, there is one too prevalent, that many Canadians favor Republican institutions. Is it not wise to show by your press and your government policy, that Canada will offer no inducements to American aggression?—that she is as ready to drive Jonathan from her soil to-day, when he comes on a hostile errand, as she has been in the past; and that she will be quite as successful—that however unscrupulous politicians have used mad cries to overawe conservative men, the masses of Canada are loyal to the Crown and to Human Rights, whether of white men or of black men: that desiring like the Southern Confederacy to be at peace with all the world, no colony or dependency of the Empire would sooner rush to arms when British hearthstones are invaded.

It seems to me, for reasons already given, that unless a merciful Providence shall work a miracle, that Great Britain will be forced to become a party to this unhappy controversy, which beginning in the madness of an hour, has demoralised American society. The only consolation thoughtful men can derive, is that God maketh all things work together for good, and bringeth wisdom even from man's folly.

It may be the Federal Government thinks to spend a couple of years in discussing the Mason-Slidell question in diplomatic correspondence. My impression is, Great Britain will only wait for the opening of the St. Lawrence next spring!

If the changes that are to be made in the entire map of North America, shall give to the rival confederacies more conservative institutions, and to Mexico more tranquility at home, perhaps in the great future Canada may have reason to rejoice that a more equitable balance of power on the American Continent, has given her a long season of honorable peace, even at the cost of a brief and unsought struggle in 1862. Yours respectfully,

E. F. LOVERIDGE.

Richmond Hill, Nov. 25, 1861.

THE LONDON SPECTATOR ON DR. CUMMING.

The *Spectator* has an article severely condemnatory of Dr. Cumming's lecture. Here is an extract:—

"The new heaven is to be an odd place. It is to have an unsetting sun, but the moon is to be made new, for it and some of the planetary bodies sinned in the Fall. We really are not inventing absurdities; here are the actual words of the report:—'The heaven that was to be made new included all that was made sinful, and might, perhaps, include some of the orbs of our planetary system; at any rate, the moon had been discovered to be a gigantic wreck, and it might probably have shared in the ruin of our earth. It might, perhaps, be that the primeval sin had struck further, and deeper, and wider, than we sometimes believed.' How anything without a soul can sin, or how the existence of a sinful astronomical body can possibly be made to consist with the teaching of Christianity, the theologian does not deign to explain.

"The heavens disposed of, Dr. Cumming returns to earth. Earth is to be a paradise, not for the soul, but for the body. The air is to be fresh as that of the mountain tops, water will cease to produce malaria, battlefields are to blossom 'even as the rose,' a physical Jerusalem is to descend upon the world. Dr. Cumming is not staggered by any amount of literalness, not even by the mountain fifteen hundred miles high, and the pearl which makes a whole gate; but there is one point at which he stops. He also thinks the Seer is mistaken in saying there shall be no more sea. He likes the sea: 'it was said there shall be no more sea, and here he had a difficulty in accepting this literally. Might it not be that as Jesus walked upon the sea, so we in resurrection body shall be armed [illegible] the same high prerogative, and th[illegible] sea would be a bright band clasp[illegible] together in a shining silvery bond [illegible]fellowship, America and England, and [illegible]rance even (though hopeless at pre[illegible]), in one joyous brotherhood?' Mr. Holmes, years ago, remarked that 'good Americans when they die go to Paris,' and Dr. Cumming evidently accepts that truth, and kindly provides them a means of getting there. And this is theology, and men who believe that the soul has a higher destiny than a wretched Mahommedan paradise of pearls and gems, and sweet air and easy travelling, will be called infidels by Dr. Cumming for pronouncing this doctrine vulgar trash, as far from the spirit of the Apocalypse as he is from that of St. John. A fortnight since we thought it impossible to discuss the Apocalypse more irreverently than the Westminster *Review*, but we were mistaken. The reviewer only denies its inspiration. Dr. Cumming first pronounces it inspired, and then proves it to be absurd.

"It is not difficult to understand why this sort of stuff should be acceptable. A creed which is at once orthodox and material is sure to be popular. The men who cannot even understand the magnitude of the blessing contained in the promise of eternal life, can understand very well that they should like to live on in this world under exceedingly comfortable circumstances, they cannot imagine holiness, but they can comprehend rude health; they cannot conceive of spiritual content as a source of happiness, but they can enjoy the notion of going to Paris without being sea-sick; and these are the men who applaud pictures of Paradise which differ from those of Dante only in the absence of vivifying genius. That Christianity can survive such teaching in such hearts is the best evidence we know that it is in itself divine."

MILITARY MOVEMENTS.—DEFENCE, NOT DEFIANCE.

The terrible state of public affairs among our neighbors on the other side of the lines; the fact that between North and South nearly a million men are in arms; the fact that the American populace is being daily excited to war with England, and the complications likely to grow out of the San Jacinto affair, all point to the necessity which exists on the part of the Canadian military authorities to put the Province in such a state of defence as is consistent with the natural suggestions to which the case gives rise. We do not apprehend that any person, either in or out of the country, will regard the movements about to take place as being prompted by a spirit of defiance. Far from it. But it is allowed to the closest neighbors, the most intimate allies to maintain strong military and naval establishments; indeed to have the whole forces of the country upon a war-footing, without such an attitude being regarded as one of offence. At the very time France and England were negotiating the Commercial Treaty which is likely to prove so beneficial to both countries, England was calling out her volunteers; was manufacturing the most terrible weapons of warfare, incessantly; was authorising the expenditure of some £15,000,000 stg. for the erection of additional coast fortifications, and was urging forward the construction of iron-plated monster steam vessels by night and by day. France, on its part, was scarcely less active; and all this was going forward, not under the influence of such menaces as Mr. Secretary Seward has held out regarding Canada, and the open threatening of the leading press, that war was a visitation delayed only until a convenient season, but while the Government of each country was presenting to the other the most amicable attitude.

Surely, then, if under such conditions the proper arming of the State is not deemed matter for offence, the circumstances existing on the American continent fully justify the Canadian authorities in placing the Colonial territory in such a state of preparation as to excite rather the respect than the hostility of our neighbors.

The military movements which are immediate, but which are, we apprehend, but the precursors of larger and more important ones, are stated upon very reliable authority to be as follows:—The 60th Rifles are to move up from Quebec to Montreal to take the place of the 47th reg. The 47 reg. will be moved up to London, the Canadian Rifles stationed here going to the western frontier. It has also been arranged to strengthen the forces here by the addition of a battery of artillery, as we mentioned some time since would be done. The 62nd and 63rd reg. now stationed at Halifax, are to move into Canada, taking the overland route adopted during the troubles of 1837.

We believe we are also correct in stating that Sir F. Williams has advised the immediate raising of 8 regiments of militia, which will be brought forward as rapidly as possible. In addition to this, the artillery corps under Major Jackson at Kingston, and Major Shanly in London, are to be called out for service, and thus their present efficiency so far perfected as to render them a very important arm of the service. The necessity of this will be the more apparent when it is recollected that the horses attached to artillery require a training as thorough as that of the men. In the crash, hurry, excitement, blood and noise of battle, artillery becomes worse than useless if the horses are not under absolute command, and it will be recollected that the celebrated disaster of Bull's Run originated among the horses, who became terrified and launched in[illegible] stampede, carrying all before them.

A service of Sappers and Min[illegible] are already on their way to Canada, [illegible] will be first employed in erecting [illegible] at Toronto, to which place large quantities of military stores, guns, etc., [illegible] already been directed. [illegible] are, in brief, the movements which [illegible] already been determined upon. Should it happen, unfortunately, that Canada becomes the scene of conflict, it will be well that this early preparation has been set afoot, while, if it should turn out, as we hope it may, that existing differences and difficulties will melt away under the pressure brought to bear by the most worthy portion of the people of the two countries upon the respective governments, it will be not at all discreditable that the caution of defence was adopted in the time of complication and danger.—*London Free Press.*

The Canadian Post.

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Ladies' Olio.

The mariner's needle has done some of the most important needlework in the world.

A beauty is apt to find no fault with her eyes, cheeks, or lips, but she upbraids her hair.

Calm and strong soul! much may be done by a human being with a pure will and amid a quiet life. But with certain deeper changes in that inner life, and for many a stormy soul, an outward change is almost a necessary means to an inward renovation.

Many of those men and women who are most brilliant, fascinating, and gentle in society at large—reserve their demon—their evil temper—for some unfortunate home slave, on whom they think they can vent it safely, since the wretch does not complain. A bad temper prefers one victim out of a family; on that one it vents its spite, indulging all the others, that it may have defenders with the world.

VANITY.—There is philosophy in a remark of Franklin's:—"Most people dislike vanity in others, whatever share they have of it themselves; but I give it a fair quarter wherever I meet with it, being persuaded that it is often productive of good to the possessor, and to others who are within his sphere of action; and, therefore, in many cases, it would not be altogether absurd if a man were to thank God for his *vanity*, among the other comforts of life."

A HINT.—What a ridiculous as well as wicked fashion is that which wraps furs around a little child's shoulders and exposes its little bare "calves" to the biting winds of winter. We often feel the most uncontrollable indignation to see a mother, herself comfortably and expensively dressed, dragging along a poor little pinched creature, whose mottled calves appeal to every passer-by against this inhuman custom. If beauty be the object, certainly symmetry of shape is quite lost sight of, in pity for the poor little victim. Equally absurd is the fashion of "white dresses" for children in frosty weather, while other parts of the attire betoken the presence of winter. If grown women choose to victimise themselves with thin shoes, or silk stockings, or any other mis-timed grave-yard folly, let them do it; there will be one fool less before many winters. But for the children we bespeak covered legs and arms, and skirts long enough to protect the knees; and if mothers won't attend to it, may a good providence, in the shape of a grandmother, overhaul their wardrobe.—*Fanny Fern.*

BUCKWHEAT CAKES.

Contributed to the 'American Agriculturist' by Mrs. S. H. Ingalls, Muscantine Co., Iowa. "As inquiries have been made, and much has been said about making these indispensables for the breakfast table, without soda, or 'detestable' saleratus, I would recommend the following recipe, in using which there need be no necessity for 'sweetening the sour batter,' for it will never get sour if the cook does her duty. Take one quart of warm water, and add sufficient buckwheat flour to make a rather thin batter; stir in half a teacupful of good sweet hop yeast, and a little salt; beat well together, cover up, and set in a warm place, or where it will not freeze over night. If it is very cold, the batter should be mixed early in the evening, that it may have time to rise before the fires are put out, otherwise it will not ferment, and rise sufficiently. If these directions are followed, and fresh batter be made every night in a clean pan, you will have delicious light cakes every morning, without either saleratus or cream of tartar. Judgment must decide about the thickness of the batter; if too thin, it will not be light, if too thick, the cakes will be rather dry. Many cooks leave a little batter in the pan for 'rising,' as they say, because it will not take so much yeast, and day after day the batter is mixed in the same pan without cleansing! No wonder soda is needed to purify its acidity! My own taste prefers the clean pan, and fresh batter. If yeast is properly made, it will keep perfectly sweet and light, without settling, for two or three weeks in winter; yeast that settles, leaving water on the top, soon sours, hence the need of soda."

MODERN WONDERS.

When a young man is a clerk in a warehouse or bank, and dresses like a prince, smokes *foine cigars*, drinks *noice brandy*, attends balls, theatres, and the like, I wonder if he does all upon the avails of his clerkship? When a young lady sits in the parlor all da[illegible] I wonder if her mother don't make [illegible] puddings, and do a good deal of work in the kitchen. When a man [illegible] three [illegible] by and by get a dram [illegible] wonder if he [illegible] go [illegible]times! When [illegible] young lady laces her waist a third [illegible] than Nature made it, I wonder [illegible] her pretty figure will not shorten life some dozen years or more, besides making her miserable while she does live! When a young man is dependent upon his daily toil for his income, and marries a portionless fine lady who does not know how to make a loaf of bread or mend a garment, I wonder if he is not lacking somewhere—say toward the top, for instance!

FLAX CULTURE.—Mr. W. J. Brown of Guelph, has offered a prize of $20 for the best sample of flax, shown at the Guelph and South Wellington Agricultural Society's Show, in the next Fall; the competition to be open to all residents in both Ridings, and not requiring membership for competition. The sample to be shown to be a portion of crop from not less than one quarter of an acre.

New Advertisements.

Card—Drs. Lloyd & Kennedy.
" J. B. Knowlson.
" D. D. Macgillivray.
Office to Let.
Stores to Let—J. Douglass.
The People's Great Books—J. E. Potter.
The Genesee Farmer—Joseph Harris.

The Northern Townships.

Mr. E. Bowie is authorised to receive subscriptions and advertising for this Journal. Job Printing ordered through him will receive immediate attention. Receipts granted by Mr. Bowie on behalf of this Office will be binding on the Proprietors.

Notice to Publishers.

Publishers exchanging with us will oblige by addressing the number of their periodical to LINDSAY, instead of Beaverton, as formerly.

To Correspondents.

A number of letters laid over for examination. Such as are accepted will appear in due course.

Viola.—Your lines will appear next week.

Oakwoodman.—Your "Jottings" will be published next week.

Cambray.—We have not seen a copy yet. This week's *Herald* announces its *early* appearance.

The Canadian Post.

LINDSAY, THURSDAY, DEC. 12.

THE TIMES.

It may be said with truth that "war" is become an household word of late, "sounding its stern alarums" over the land. If rumor and our senses do not deceive us, there are great events in store for a moving world.

That little speck like a man's hand has grown into an angry cloud, portending wide-spread hostilities, involving other nations than the one now intensely struggling with rebellion. We hear of discontent among the masses of despotic Europe; while England, by her preparations, seems to be keeping a sharp look-out on all points: with her usual argus-eyed vigilance, she neither slumbers nor sleeps. War-steamers have been sent to demand of Mexican authorities some guarantees for the future protection of British person and property there, which have for years suffered outrageously at the hands of a lawless people.—Every fresh item of international doings is looked for with anxiety, and conned with avidity. The signs of the times are somewhat *a la war*. Whether rumor has done more with her busy tongue than time shall prove, it were impossible just now to say, but these preparations stare us in the face, and naturally the mind asks where and for whom are these missiles intended. Till the English Government have put in their views concerning the Mason and Slidell capture, we must only guess at the events yet in the womb of time. All must hope for an amicable adjustment of that affair, freighted as it is with peace or war, and perhaps with the destinies of millions of humanity. Canada, in the event of a war with the Republic, will naturally enact an important part in

The clash of arms and heat of battle

That would rage on her borders. But such an event is at present merely problematical.

The latest squib going is, that "Lord Lyon's had intimated to Lord Monck that the American Government were convinced that the South could not be conquered; and that they were about to get up a war with Great Britain in order to create an excuse for ending the contest, and also to raise a feeling in favor of the North in the Border States." Of course this must go among the things "to be or not to be." Such intimations would be somewhat out of the "line" of the British Ambassador. As it hails from "Toronto," it can no doubt be traced to a paper there somewhat notorious for its startling developments.

Pending the question of the right of search as to vessels sailing from neutral ports—which may or may not bring war—the causes to lead to hostilities with the U. S. are not apparent, and do not come within our prophetic ken. There is the fact that all these preparations by the home authorities were made long before any such contingencies arose: hence we must put certain reports against the probable views of England in her timely action. For years past, ever since Louis Napoleon succeeded in putting himself over the destinies of the French people, England's war-fitting has gone on. She beheld with anxiety the French Emperor making the most extraordinary and gigantic additions to his already powerful national defences, and this at a time when peace seemed established with all the great Powers. Yet the Emperor's chief study was military science, and millions of money were lavished in iron-plated vessels, and all improvements in warfare. So, arguing from experience and human foresight, the British Government but consulted the safety of the Empire and the liberties reposed in her, when she increased her war expenditure commensurate with the dangers that threatened if a turn of events should place her face to face with her powerful and jealous rival for supremacy, France. The volunteers became popular and very numerous; and now Albion stands stronger than ever as regards her readiness to "face the music" of clashing steel.

Meanwhile, the United States became involved in an [illegible] contest; and now as [illegible] of the complications of war—the powers [illegible] in Washington [illegible] stout rebels [illegible] they choose whether, the first military and contest [illegible] the loose their *prestige* with the [illegible] the recantation of Wilkes' act would entail [illegible] them. If the British Government demand a surrender, far better for all that Lincoln should quietly acquiesce therein.

We don't regard the preparations here as being the key to any aggressions of the American Government foreseen by England. Uncle Sam has quite too much to do at home to dream of—let alone desire—a war abroad.

Aside from all that, the croakings of the Ministerialists, led by the "leather" organ, have been anent the terrible dangers threatening those sleeping innocents—Canadians. These papers are ever bleating the "played out" cry of "Washington," hoping thereby to turn our people's attention from the really important interests at stake in the hands of the political "shufflers" at Quebec. Such means to increase their scanty political capital are only on a par with their brother-chip, the bullying N.Y. *Herald's* endeavors to raise side issues in the war for Union by howling defiance at the British Government, and so aid in bringing it into collision with the United States Government, to the joy and advantage of the *Herald's* and *Leader's* real friends, the "seceshers."

That such journals as the latter should support the cause of slavery propagandists does not seem strange if we know its antecedents; that it was jubilant for the rendition of Anderson to be burned at the stake; that since the commencement of the present contest—in which the rebels have the cordial hatred of every lover of freedom and justice—it has aided in its unscrupulous way the slave-oligarchy, the same "enlightened" who mobbed H.R.H. the Prince at Richmond, Va., and thereby hurled defiance at 'Britishers'; that at this moment it is crying "wolf" even more vehemently than its editor (but a short time ago in the pay of a Jeff. Davis organ in Washington) needed to do to earn the thanks of his British-hating patrons; with its long career of moral recreancy before them, the people are not surprised at the ravings of the "secessia" organ in Canada. It bears its own sad commentary on the degradation alike of the Ministerial press; the bankruptcy and folly its masters have forced on our fair Province, and the straws catched at to keep the old hulk of Coalition afloat a little longer.—*Com.*

The absence of the Editor for several days will account for the lack of the usual quantity of original matter in this issue. Next week we will endeavor to bring up arrears; and in the meantime our friends must bear with us.

Election for Mayor.—The nomination of candidates for the Mayoralty comes off on the last Monday in the month. We are likely to have considerable excitement in our good town on this subject. The names of several gentlemen are already freely mentioned—but nothing definite. Full particulars next week.

Co. Council.—The Provisional Council of the County of Victoria met in the Town Hall, Lindsay, for the purpose of considering the Money By-Law providing funds for erecting County Buildings. The By-Law, which provides for the raising by way of loan the sum of $20,000 payable in twenty years, was passed through its various stages, after which it was duly signed and sealed. The additional business was of a routine character.

R. Budge & Brother advertise a great sale of Winter Clothing which, for cheapness and quality, defy competition. Give them a call.

Dentistry.—We beg to call the attention of our readers to Messrs. Lloyd & Kennedy's notice of their removal. Their office is now on William Street. Those troubled with their teeth would do well to give them a call.

CANNINGTON.

Singing Class.—We understand that a music class is to be formed at Thompson's Hall, Cannington, on Tuesday evening next, under the auspices of Mr. G. G. Purey, of Lindsay. All persons favorable to the project are respectfully solicited to attend.

MANILLA.

A Daring Scoundrel.—During the last two weeks the Bible Christians of this place have been holding revival meetings with the laudable purpose of endeavoring to reclaim the careless and vicious from the error of their ways, and win such within the pale of the visible church. On Friday evening of last week a young man named Calhoun, who is by habit and repute a great blackguard, laid a wager with the keeper and satelites of a village pot-house, that for a quantity of beer he would assume the guise of a penitent and go forward to the 'penitential bench.' Accordingly, accompanied by a number of graceless wretches, he went to the meeting and placed himself on one of the forward seats, where, as the meeting progressed, he appeared to become deeply affected, which he evidenced by sundry orthodox groans, exclamations and postures, and just as the minister—Rev. Mr. Keemer—was about to conclude the service Calhoun stepped forward to the 'penitential bench,' and there commenced crying for mercy in broken ejaculatory prayer, stating, in answer to inquiries from the minister, that 'he now saw himself to be a sinner and in danger of eternal perdition unless the Lord would have mercy upon him.' The minister and brethren prayed with and for him, when he professed to have obtained relief, and the meeting was brought to a close, which had scarcely been, ere the minister and others saw that a cheat had been practised upon them. As the scoundrel had barely risen from his knees and started for the door, ere he commenced to laugh and evidence that the arch-demon had obtained complete possession of him, by the horrid blasphemy which he gave utterance to in answer to the congratulations of his fellows in iniquity; as, for instance, he is reported to have said that while at the 'bench' he had 'prayed like the devil,' and that 'the preacher had knocked the Holy Ghost into him with his fist.' Surely in the breast of that wretch every holy and pure feeling and principle has been completely extinguished and his 'conscience seared as with a hot iron,' ere he could perpetrate such shocking impiety; for, methinks, the sin of Ananias and Saphira was light and trivial in comparison to his who thus dared to mock his God, and outrage the feelings of the good and pious. Calhoun boasts that he has repeatedly done the like before; he follows the calling of a pedler of general wares: let the eyes of the community be upon him, and their patronage [illegible] upon one more worthy.—*Com.*

Re[illegible].—We regret to state that Dr. Marsay, where [illegible] resident of this place for [illegible] as highly appreciat[illegible] decided to remove to Lind[illegible] deserve. He leaves behind [illegible] and skill will be [illegible] friends, to regret his departure and hope [illegible] as they [illegible] his future success.—*Com.*

BIRTH.

At Lindsay, C.W., on the 9th inst., the wife of Mr. J. Matthie, turner, of a son.

DEATH.

In Toronto, on the 9th inst., James Ritchey, third son of John Ritchey, builder, aged 33 years.

CANADA.

Cabinet Changes.—The Quebec correspondent of the Belleville *Intelligencer* (Mr. Benjamin), says "the probability is that Parliament will meet about the middle of February, but before then it is presumed that some changes will be effected."

The Government offer a reward of $300 for the discovery of the person or persons who maliciously placed obstructions on the rails of the Grand Trunk Railway, near the station at St. Roch des Aulnets, on the 23d ult.

The Bar.—T. D'Arcy McGee, Esq., M.P.P. was on Monday last, after a brilliant examination, admitted to practice at the Lower Canadian bar. J. J. Day, Esq., was in the chair, and several gentlemen of the examiners were present. We need hardly say that we heartily wish the learned gentleman the success in his profession which we are sure his talents will procure for him.

A little boy named Peter Duthe was playing hide-and-seek with some companions in Buffalo last Saturday, and undertook to conceal himself inside of a cistern, by hanging to the edge of the curb with his hands. His companions soon missed him, but gave no alarm till about two hours had elapsed. At the end of that time his lifeless body was taken out of the water.

Montreal Embellishment.—Montreal which now takes no mean rank among the cities of the world, is yet without any monumental embellishment, with the exception of a statue of Nelson, and another of Neptune facing it. The *Witness* proposes that a subscription be started to purchase the spot which is now fairly fixed as the site of the ancient Hochelaga, whereon to raise a tribute to the memory of Jaques Cartier, its discoverer. There might be a good deal of talent and taste shown in the design for such a monument.

Canada Gold.—Mr. Fortier, of St. George, Beauce county, who claims to be one of the first discoverers of gold in the Chaudiere region, sent for our inspection yesterday some lumps of quartz, taken from a vein near the Du Loup river, filled with particles of the purest gold, the greater part of them about the size of a pin's head. We have not the slightest doubt that next year, the auriferous quartz of that district will be worked, and we believe it will be found to be as rich as any in Nova Scotia. The only question, we repeat, is as to the thickness of the veins, and the quantity of the quartz that can be extracted in a given time. We understand that a gentleman of this city, interested in the gold mines of the locality, has applied to the Great Exhibition Commissioner to be allowed to exhibit a quantity of our auriferous quartz and alluvial gold, by which a knowledge of the riches of that nature we possess may be diffused through England.—*Quebec Chronicle.*

THE DEFENCES OF CANADA.

THE COAST TO BE PLACED IN A STATE OF DEFENCE.

(Correspondence of the New York Times.)

Quebec, Monday, Nov. 25, 1861.

Mr. Secretary Seward's letters to Lord Lyons and the Governors of the States, have not been without their effect upon the Canadian mind, followed up as they have been by the Mason and Slidell case. None of the Canadian newspapers attempt to justify the latter proceedings—even the Toronto *Globe* condemns it, which more than any other journal takes an American view of present events, in the United States. But whether Captain Wilkes was right or wrong, is not the question now. I have to tell you that at a council of war, held here yesterday (Sunday), between General Sir Fenwick W. Williams, of Kars, commander of the forces in Canada, (who came down from Montreal to attend it,) His Excellency, the Governor General, Col. Paynter, commanding the Royal Artillery in Canada, and others, it was determined to prepare for emergencies by putting the frontier in a state of defence. There are rumors that it was resolved to call out ten thousand volunteers, but of that I have no authentic information. It may have been determined that, in case of war, that should be done.

Thus it appears that Great Britain and the States are actually drifting into war. Lift up your voice, Mr. Editor, to avert the calamity, if possible. Give counsel, that the difficulties which exist may be removed, if possible; and surely it is possible, without recourse to arms. Let not brothers—for such you and we really are—be arrayed in deadly fight against each other. For assuredly the calamities of the existing civil strife will be multiplied tenfold, if not only the land, but the sea, is made the field of conflict. The *Herald* has done much to fan into a flame the elements of discord that exists between England and the States. Let the *Times* administer the antidote, more powerful than the poison.

The *Times*, commenting on the letter, ridicules the strength of our fortresses, and thinks Sir Fenwick Williams not much of a general. It concludes thus:—

It will be observed that the British officers who have composed this military board, and who see such threatening symptons in Mr. Seward's dispatch, are not men of distinction. Lord Monck, the new Governor of Canada, is an Irish peer who has never appeared before in public life. A friend of Lord Palmerston, he obtained the Government of Canada as a reward for his failure to obtain a seat in the House of Commons. Sir Fenwick Williams is a heroic soldier, who showed great courage and perseverance at the defence of Kars, but very little judgment, discretion or military genius. Col. Paynter, the third officer mentioned by our correspondent, is accidentally commandant of the Quebec garrison, a position that the public sentiment of that city seemed to think he is quite unfitted to fill. It is not therefore probable that the decisions of these high authorities, whatever they may mean, are sufficiently important to call for any action on the part of the Government of the United States.

It is not, however, to be denied that warlike [illegible] made [illegible], on an unusual scale, have been [illegible] present year [illegible] by Great Britain during the [illegible] journals and ministers [illegible] been told by British [illegible] parations were purely defen[illegible] that these pretension was not without color [illegible] the pre[illegible] the addition to the troops in Canada is con[illegible] ed to the 3,500 men already sent there in August, we shall be content to believe that Great Britain means peace. Public feeling in England—the sentiment of the great middle class—is opposed to anything like a hostile demonstration against the United States, and their voice of remonstrance and objection was so loud when the Government ordered the embarkation of another force of 3,500 for the Province, that the measure was abandoned. At present there are scarcely 10,000 regular troops throughout the whole of Canada; the artillery force has been unusually small for some years past, and there is not now a sufficient number of artillerists in Quebec to man the guns of the citadel. An important addition to the artillery service was received last summer in the shape of a battery of Armstrong guns; but it was sent to the Upper Province. The militia of Canada is merely a paper militia. The Province might possibly be able to turn out 10,000 volunteers in an emergency—that is, 10,000 men who understood the mere routine of a soldier's duties; but we are not aware that a full regiment of Canadian militia has ever appeared on parade, or that any of the regiments are even nominally brigaded. Undoubtedly there is plenty of material in Canada to make soldiers; but we have learnt to our cost that the fabrication of the military machine takes time. Our Government will not be alarmed at the belligerent attitude of these military chiefs at Quebec. It is not likely that they will be permitted by their Government to take any steps either hostile or offensive to the United States. Their resolution to put the frontiers of Canada in a state of defence is absurd on the face of it, and doubly so at this season, when all military operations and movements are necessarily arrested by the severity of the climate.

VISCOUNT MONCK.

Le Canadian contains the following interesting paragraph:—

The appointment of Baron Monck to the administration of Canada gives rise to a singular coincidence. Two men, evidently of Norman origin, one might add, of the same name, will have been intrusted with the destinies of this country; the one under French dominion, the other under British rule.

Some two centuries back Charles LeMoyne (whose father, Charles LeMoyne, came from Dieppe, in Normandy,) afterwards Baron of Longueil, was appointed King's Lieutenant in Canada; the French Crown erected in his favor near Montreal a barony, "as a reward," history tells us, "for the services he rendered to the colony." He was the eldest of 11 brothers, who all played a distinguished part in New France. D'Iberville won some important naval engagements in the Gulf of the St. Lawrence and elsewhere. De Ste. Helene, after whom the Island of Ste. Helene, near Montreal, a portion of the family estate, was called, died at the siege of Quebec, fighting bravely against Phipps in 1690. De Bunville was the founder of New Orleans, and so on.

After a lapse of two hundred years, we now receive amongst us, the descendant of Guillaume LeMoyne, a contemporary of William of Normandy, the conqueror of England. The name, it is true, is anglified, but such transformations are too common in history to have the right to astonish us.

Louis XIV. had for his representative in New France, Charles LeMoyne; Queen Victoria hands over the sceptre of British America to the descendant of Guillaume LeMoyne, who flourished about 1066, a year rendered more memorable in British annals, by the appearance of a Norman duke at the head of his Normans the future conquerors of the Island.

The most ancient titles in England, such as that of the Howards and others, retrace back to the conquest.

Why is this important command conferred on the present nobleman? Are we Canadians to view it as a compliment our gracious Sovereign intends to pay to her old Norman colony in sending out for a Viceroy, an illustrious scion of that stout Norman race, whose blood flows in the veins of England's proudest nobles? Is Lord Monck intended to be the *trait d'union*, the social link to connect the various Provinces of British North America in a compact confederacy, capable of stemming back the wave of mob law and anarchy which threatens to surge over our borders. Who can unveil the impenetrable *arcana* of the future? Let us at least hope that the descendant of Guillaume LeMoyne, like his distinguished namesake, the Baron of Longueuil, will endear his name to the mother country, "by the services he will render to the colony," which service will doubtless open to him the door of further preferment. Let us also indulge the hope that antagonism (founded on difference of race) to the metropolitan government will die out entirely from want of the necessary materials to keep it up, when the ruled and the rulers are identical in origin."

ENGLAND.

A woman has been committed for trial in London for throwing vitriol in a boy's face.

Mr. Thos. Duncombe, M.P., died suddenly in London, on Wednesday morning, of disease of the heart.

During the storm of Sabbath last the heavy rain that fell in London slacked a quantity of lime, and set some new houses on fire.

Lady Murray has left altogether the large sum of £5,500 to Edinburgh charities, and a large number of valuable paintings to the National Gallery.

Capt. Sir Leopold M'Clintock, R.N., has been appointed to command the squadron which will be stationed during the winter on the coast of Syria.

Madame Lind-Goldschmidt has promised to sing at a private concert, to be given exclusively for the gratification of the members of the Liverpool Philharmonic Society.

The Prince of Wales attained his twentieth year on Saturday. It is stated that his royal highness will, at the close of the present term, bid a final adieu to Cambridge, and proceed upon a foreign tour.

Sir John Cæsar Hawkins, Bart., died on Saturday last at Frenchay, Gloucestershire. The deceased was in the 89th year of his age. The first baronet was sergeant-surgeon to George III.

The Rev. Dr. Miller, of Birmingham, has announced to the working-classes of his parish that he has made arrangements for receiving small weekly deposits from those who may desire to lay by, with the view of having the means of visiting the Great Exhibition next year.

A meeting was held on Friday at Exeter on behalf of a testimonial to the late Earl Fortescue, K.G. What form the memorial will take, will, of course, very much depend on the amount of money which may be subscribed.

A silver candelabra, worth 300 guineas, was presented to Mr. Croskey, U. S. Consul, at Southampton, on Friday, by a number of merchants and others, as a mark of his successful efforts to promote feelings of friendship between England and America during a period of [illegible] years.

IRELAND.

In Ireland there are now 16,758 persons insane.

No more "Murphys" in Ireland.—It is again said there is great distress in the West of Ireland from the failure of the potato crop.

Desperate Deed of the Marquis of Donegal.—The Marquis of Donegal is about to marry Lady Ashworth, widow of Lieut.Gen. Sir Fred. Ashworth.

The Crown Solicitor of Galway, Mr. J. Blakeney, has just died. Mr. Blakeney filled the position for years with credit to himself and satisfaction to the profession and the public. By his death the situation (the revenues of which are stated to be about £900 a-year) becomes vacant.

Terence Bellew McManus in Dublin.—The body of T. B. McManus, the Irish 'patriot' who died in California a few months ago, has been lying in state for some days at the Mechanics' Institute, Dublin, and attracted considerable crowds. The closing of the churches against the remains, by order of Archbishop Cullen, has given rise to a great deal of comment. The London "Times" ridicules the whole proceedings of the obsequies.

SCOTLAND.

A meeting was recently held in Glasgow to promote the testimonial to Mr. Milner Gibson, for his long and successful efforts to abolish the "Taxes on Knowledge."

Waste of Money in Litigation—It is computed that the total law expenses of Dundee Town Council during the last twelve months wall amount to nearly two thousand pounds!

The Universal Private Telegraph Company.—On Friday, telegraphic communication was opened between the police station, South Albion Street, and the fire-engine office in College Street, Glasgow, being the first application of this company's private telegraph in Scotland.

The Armory at Stirling Castle.—A large addition to the arms in Stirling Castle is now being made, about 7,000 stand of Enfield rifles having this week been carted from Stirling shore to the armory. They are of the new pattern of short butts. About 100 tents, suitable for encamping, have also arrived lately,—*Stirling Journal.*

Ferguson Scholarships in Glasgow University.—Two scholarships, each worth £100, and to be held for two years, have just been competed for. The successful candidates are, for the mathematical scholarship, Jas. Stuart, Balgonie, Fife, student at St. Andrew's, and for the ethical, Geo. Croom Robertson, Aberdeen, student at Aberdeen.

The Glasgow Council of United Trades, representing the trades of shoemakers, bakers, dyers, rope-spinners, joiners, &c., have issued an address to the working-men of the United Kingdom, inviting them to united efforts in order to obtain a reform in Parliament. The address concludes with a memorial to Lord Palmerston, urging an extension of the franchise.

Mr. S. E. Bolden, of Glasgow, has sold a bull calf, for 500 guineas, or at the rate of 5s. per ounce. The animal was about 14 days old when thus disposed of; the buyer was Mr. Thos. Atherton, of Speke, near Liverpool; and the young patrician (as appears from a comparison of his weight with his cost) fetched something above 5s. an ounce, or 80s. a pound.

A Church on Fire.—On Sunday last the Nairn United Presbyterian congregation were assembled at public worship, when a fire was discovered in the vestry. The calmness of the minister prevented confusion among the congregation. The town-bell was rung, and the inhabitants extinguished the flames before the church was much injured. The fire was caused by the overheating of the stove. The town of Nairn is without a fire-engine.

Turnpike Trusts in Scotland.—A parliamentary paper just issued gives an extract of the income and expenditure of turnpike trusts in Scotland, for the year ending Whitsunday, 1859, from which we take the following particulars: Of the 243 turnpike trusts in Scotland, the total income for the year included in the return was £238,048 11s., and the total debts to £2,448,138, 1s. 10d. The total assets of the 243 trusts amounted to £2,448,138 18s. 7d.

A Prodigious Pig.—On Friday last, a splendid sow, 14 months old, the property of Mr. James Rankine, farmer, Inchwood, was slaughtered, and weighed no less than 21 stones 8lbs.—22½ lbs. to the stone. The pork was pronounced by judges to be of the finest quality. This pig was bred by Mr. Henry M'Glinch, of Glasgow, and carried off the first prize at the exhibition of live stock at Campsie in June last.

A Religious Swindler.—The Proprietor of the Kilmarnock *Post* says he has been swindled out of his printing account by a person calling himself Count Wlodarski, who preached in two of the Kilmarnock churches about a fortnight ago. He adds "We are rarely deceived, acting in dubious cases on the table-down principle; but the alleged reverend Count W. was such a gentlemanly-looking fellow that we certainly supposed he was a man who would pay his way in the world."

On Thursday last, while the parliamentary train from Newcastle to Berwick, due here at mid-day, was being driven along the line of railway, and shortly before it had arrived at Beal Station, the engine-driver observed a covey of partridges on the line of route which he was rapidly approaching, but being unable to warn to birds to flight, the train passed over them before they could escape. On reaching Tweedmouth Station, and on inspecting the engine, it was found that a partridge was secured in the ash-pan underneath, and perfectly free from harm, the fire of the engine having in no way interfered with the plumage of the bird. This is a novel kind of poaching for game.—*Berwick Advertiser.*

The Stirling Tracts.—Mr. Drummond, of Stirling, who has for a dozen of years issued a large number of tracts, and published a religious sheet entitled the *British Messenger*, has just had the accounts connected with the enterprise examined by official auditors, with a view of the whole being handed over to the trustees. It appears that Mr. Drummond, since 1848, besides giving his own time gratis, has paid his salaries, and as allowances to contributors, not less than £6,820; that he has received as donations from friends, £11,129; that the total gratis distribution is valued at £12,648; and that the total expenditure has been £62,493. A balance sheet shows that the stock in hands, in tracts and stock out on sale exceeds the debts by £2,391—which sum will represent the amount to be handed over to the trustees.

Clerical Thunder.—The *Banffshire Journal* states that the Rev. Mr. Smellie of the Free Church, Banff, after the service on Sunday forenoon, warned his hearers—especially those who had partaken of the sacrament of the Lord's Supper on the previous week—against mingling "in that senseless scene of disgraceful and foolish dissipation," which was to take place on the next Monday night, namely the volunteer ball in honor of the Countess of Fife. It was "a disgrace to the place, and to all who had connection with it." The volunteer movement had been called a blessing to the country; but so far as Banff was concerned, the reverend gentlemen had no hesitation in saying that the volunteer movement was "a disgrace and a curse," and he could not say much for the respectability of any one who took part in it!

THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

CAUCUS OF REPUBLICANS.

STRONG UNION FEELING IN TENNESSEE.

ANTICIPATED BATTLE ON THE POTOMAC.

New York, Dec. 10.

The *Times* correspondent states that the caucus of the Republicans was attended by about forty members. All newspaper men and outsiders are carefully excluded.

Thad. Stephens made a long speech in favor of emancipation. He denounced McClellan as trying to control the Legislature and Executive powers of the nation.

Mr. Devin, of New York, replied saying, "if the object of the caucus was to provide a war policy, it was very improper. The way to end the war was by fighting, not by resolutions of Congress." He closed by offering two resolutions endorsing the Philadelphia and Chicago platforms:—"That the meeting recognises no right of Congressional Convention to add or take away from these statements of principles. That we are rejoiced that all political parties are giving loyal support to the war, and nothing should be done by Republicans to create dissensions or revive party disturbances in its prosecution."

The vote was postponed till Wednesday.

In Reforge, and it is represented that even in Kelly, Henderson, Carroll, Hardin and McNarry Counties, Tennessee, the Union feeling is very strong. The inhabitants only await the approach of the national troops to make a general uprising.

It is understood by the President that the Legislature of Kentucky will abolish slavery, reimbursing loyal masters.

It is rumored that a prominent member of Bank's staff has disappeared with important papers.

The *Herald's* despatch says that a negro from Centreville states that the rebels had a review of 8,000 troops there a few days since, during which a panic seized them, consequent on a rumor that the Federal troops were marching on the place, they fleeing from the field, leaving guns, waggons, and everything else. Centreville is in Missouri.

Monro, Dec. 9.

A flag of truce went to Norfolk this morning, carrying 32 prisoners discharged by the United States on parole. A rebel flag of truce met our boat and transferred some ladies coming from Richmond.

From to-day's Norfolk *Day Book* we learn that a battle is immediately expected on the Potamac, as the Sutlers are removing their stores.

War rumors were prevalent, and the war fever was very high.

A telegram from Savannah, Dec. 7, states that Gen. Butler's expedition had arrived on that day at Port Royal. Nothing is said about Parson Brownlow's victory, or Fort Pickens affairs.

Newark, Dec. 10.

J. P. Jackson, Esq., vice-President and Superintendent of the New Jersey Railroad, died at five o'clock this morning, after a lingering illness produced by exhaustion from prolonged mental exercise.

Washington, Dec. 9.

Mr. Stevens has modified his resolutions in several important particulars namely: Declaration, there can be no solid and permanent Union so long as slavery exists, that all slaves be proclaimed free. Compensation to be made to loyal masters who have been and continue to be supporters of the Union. The bill, introduced by Mr. Hutchins of Ohio, to-day, proposes unconditionally to abolish slavery in the district of Columbia.

New York, Dec. 9.

The Secretary of the Navy has despatched one of the most powerful vessels in the navy, and a swift gunboat to intercept the rebel steamer Nashville on her return trip. The instructions of the officers are to approach the British coast, as near as the neutrality laws will permit, and to cruise off the coast until they capture the steamer. A writ of attainder on the part of the loyal owners of the Nashville has also gone out in one of the late steamers, to be executed at Southampton.

Huttonsville, Va., Dec. 9.

One sergeant and four privates, deserters from the enemy's camp, towards Monocac, came in last night. They report the rebels in a suffering condition. The roads are impassible, and the rebels are anxious to desert. They appear well pleased to be from under the paternal government of Jeff. They belonged to the Handsboro battalion, and are from Western Virginia.

Dr. Robert J. Breckinridge, uncle to the ex-Senator, has published a series of articles to show that it is the imperative duty of the United States to suppress the rebellion, and sustain and maintain the Constitution at all hazards, be the sacrifice of life and treasure what it may.

The *Pine and Palm* says: Affairs in Missouri are fast getting into a sad condition. The loyal citizens in various parts of the western section of the State, are abandoning their homes and fleeing for their lives. Rebel bands are hovering about, committing depredations, and wantonly destroying property. A troop of Texan rangers is reported in one region, Ben. McCulloch and his troops in a second, and Price in a third; all taking advantage of the withdrawal of our troops, by order of Fremont's supercessor, to retrace their steps, and visit with vengeance the unprotected Unionists. Is Government acting justly towards our Missouri friends?

THE MASON AND SLIDELL AFFAIR.

OPINION OF THE LAW OFFICERS OF THE CROWN.

(From the Edinburgh Scotsman, Nov. 21.)

A strange yet true story—showing how near this country had been, and perhaps is, to a rupture with the United States, or at least how very well disposed our American friends are to bring about such an event—reaches us to-day from sources to be thoroughly relied on.

The week before last our Government received information that a United States war steamer had brought up in Southampton water, ostensibly for the purpose of refitting, but under circumstances warranting the suspicion that she had some other object in view. Subsequently various circumstances, including the conversation of some of her crew who had come ashore, led to the discovery of the fact that her real object was the seizure of the West India mail steamer then due. The United States cruiser had been despatched in pursuit of the Nashville, the vessel conveying the Confederate delegates sent to this country, which had eluded the blockade. The delegates succeeded in reaching Cuba, and there got themselves conveyed on board one of the British mail steamers. Their movements became known to the commander of the pursuing vessel, who took the remarkable step of running straight over to the British coast, with the intention of waylaying the mail steamer, and making capture of her as a neutral vessel, carrying, in the delegates and their credentials, "contraband of war."

Under the assumption of these being the facts—an assumption, it will easily be believed, not made and proceeded on without inquiry and consideration—the British war steamer Phæton was ordered to watch the American, and to protect against her any vessel bearing the British flag. As it happened, the American captain, perhaps attracted by hospitalities after a stormy voyage, remained in port for some days, and then, putting to sea, was met by a severe gale on the south coast, which forced him to anchor at Calshot. The same cause that stopped his cruise expedited the voyage of the mail steamer which arrived two days before her time, and passed into her port unconscious of her danger. Communications then took place between our Government and the American Minister, in which the latter disclaimed any such intention as that imputed to the proceedings of the United States steamer—or rather, he disclaimed any knowledge of the matter.

At the same time it was ascertained to be the opinion of the law officers of the Crown that, according to the interpetration of the law, as laid down in former decisions, the relations of Britain to the American belligerents are, perhaps, such that there might have been fair legal grounds for the American cruiser seizing the mail steamer as a prize, even in British waters, if it could have been shown that she knowingly harbored the persons and property of enemies of the United States, in the shape of the delegates and their despatches.

The United States steamer has now departed, but is supposed to be cruising off the Irish coast for purposes similar to those which brought her to Southampton.

It cannot be necessary to point out the wanton offensiveness and danger of the course understood to have been adopted in this and perhaps similar cases by the United States government. That government is entitled to do all in its power to prevent egress or ingress at its own ports, and the ports of the Confederates; but to leave these not half guarded, and come across to British waters on a roving commission to seize a British mail steamer which had taken on board at a British port two American passengers and their portmanteaus, is an act easy to be understood and not easy to be endured. It indicates a desire not so much to prevent the movements of American "rebels" as to insult and provoke the government and people of this country.

The *North British Mail* also says:—

"The steamer Nashville, it would seem, eluded the American blockade, and succeeded in reaching Cuba, with certain Confederate delegates, who were there shipped on board a British mail steamer. This vessel was watched by a war steamer belonging to the United States, which in its turn was carefully looked after by a British war steamer—the Phæton—which was instructed to follow the American, and to protect her against any vessel bearing the British flag. It would further appear that the eventualities likely to arise out of these eventualities likely to arise out of these circumstances have been submitted to the law officers of the Crown, who have declared it as their opinion that the proceeding of the American Government is in accordance with former decisions, and admit that the American cruiser would have had fair legal grounds for seizing the British mail steamer as a prize, even in British waters. Whether this is the case or not, we need not now inquire, as the American Minister has repudiated any intention such as that imputed to the American steamer; indeed, all knowledge of such an intention is denied, and therefore it ought to be taken for granted that the Government of the United States had no wish to do anything in this matter which would amount to a breach of international law, or even in the slightest degree to offend the Government of Great Britain."

RESOURCES OF THE SOUTH.

Davis' message to his pseudo-congress presents, in its mendacious arrogance, an admirable embodiment of the class of Southern fire-eaters. As long as the world is apt to take people at their own valuation, it is perhaps good policy to affect the cool self-reliance which this document seeks to establish as a fact, but in order to render the front of brass effective the feet of clay should be more thoroughly concealed than the bogus Confederacy has yet been able to accomplish.

When the citizens of Secessia read the cool assurances contained in such phrases as these—"Upon a fair comparison between the two belligerents as to men, military means and financial condition, the Confederate States are relatively much stronger now than when the struggle commenced. As long as hostilities continue, the Confederate States will exhibit a steadily-increasing capacity to furnish their troops with food, clothing and arms"—they may fancy that the outside world will be imposed on, but they must themselves writhe under what is to them in reality the bitterest irony. It is Satan mocking his companions in guilt and torment. They know that if food and clothing are found in quantities barely sufficient to keep their soldiers alive, the means by which this is effected entail scarcity and suffering on the rest of the population. The signs of this are rapidly becoming potent throughout the South, and no more significant evidence of the weakness of the rebels could be asked for than the blind struggles of the people to avert the result. We are now in the most plentiful season of the year; the harvests have all been made, and the stock of food now in hand must suffice for the dreary winter and the lingering spring. In a self-sustaining country, produce should be at its lowest price, and yet what do we see? In Tennessee and Kentucky, General Polk can only find supplies for his army by forbidding the planters to sell their crops to any one but himself. From the Mississippi to the Atlantic, in Tennessee, Mississippi, Louisiana, Alabama, Georgia, and North Carolina, a cry is going up that the scarcity is caused by *speculators*. Governors, legislatures, newspapers and mass-meetings

are wildly threatening the merchants and trades with confusion and lynchlaw, because bacon brings thirty-cents a pound, flour is approaching $20 per barrel, and even corn fetches $1.30 per bushel, while sale commands some $12.50 per sack. It is just simply so, Mr. Davis intimates "the luxuries and some of the comforts of life" which they may perhaps be compelled to forego, but the bare necessities of existence which are becoming unattainable at this season of plenty, and the means by which in their despair they are seeking to alleviate their miseries, are, to say the least, in increasing them. Too ignorant or stupid alive to see that if prices were unnaturally raised by speculating and speculation, those very prices would at once call forth supplies that would break the rates down to the lowest mark, they endeavor to regulate them by the appeal to force, which seems to be ever the first impulse of the Southern mind. Brutal riots never had any result but to remove the coveted articles from the markets where the law could not protect them, and so the citizens of Vicksburg and Atlanta will find to their cost. The same result will be attained, sooner or later, but it will be more grievous, when the authorities wide the stick of the merchant and dictate the price at which it shall be retailed, as is now partially exercised by the corporations of Mississippi, Alabama and Georgia.

These two occurrences show how madness was the pompous boast that the South was self-sufficient and self-dependent; and it is due in the green tree, what will it be in the dry? With the inherent unsuitableness of the Southern character, and the weakness of the Constitution and its which links together the States of the Confederacy. King Cotton was expect, before the winter is over, to feed his throne with a fabric yet more gorgeous than of old cotton. Some weeks since the Governor of North Carolina, under the popular cry of defeating the designs of speculators, published the proclamation of Hale from the State to Virginia. More recently we see that the authorities of Florida forbids his subjects to enlist in the cotton army and threaten, if they resist all recruiting officers found guilty of enlisting men to leave the State, as the result of all by population for home defence. Public as their Congress and Legislatures are, the State sovereignty, it gives no warrant for indirect obstruction, or destructive to the common interest. Already the consumer rebellion is beginning, although the pressure has hardly more than commenced. A few months more of that pressure, increasing as it must in a fearful ratio, and the cotton-fever of Congress must be complete. The organic law of the Confederacy was founded on the principle of self destruction. Prosperity for a time might have averted the dissolution, but it would only have postponed it in the ratio of the increase of common defence; but internal suffering coupled with external foes, must terminate in the end with a rapidity wholly unexpected by the leaders of the slavery conspiracy.—*Philadelphia Exchange.*

MARKETS.

12th Dec., 1861.

LINDSAY.

Fall Wheat, 60 lb. bu., Spring, do.; Flour, $25; Oats, 34 lb. bush., Peas, 60 lb. bush., Barley, 48; Eggs, 7½d.; Pork, 20c.; Potatoes, 1c 50.

MONTREAL.

Flour—per bbl of 196 lbs. middlings, 3.25 to 3.50
— Fine, 4.00 4.20
— Superfine, 4.30 4.40
— Fancy, 4.50 4.60
— Extra, 5.00 5.50
— Super extra, 5.80 6.00
Oatmeal—per barrel of 200 lbs., 4.25 4.30
Wheat, per Bush.—C. Spring, 1.00 1.05
— Red, 1.00 1.05
Peas, per 60 lbs., 0.60 0.62
Barley, per 50 lbs., 0.48 0.50
Oats, per 34 lbs., 0.30 0.32
Pork, per bbl of 200 lbs.—Mess, 16.50 0.00
— Prime Mess, 14.00 15.00
Butter, per lb.—Inferior and ordinary, 0.10 0.10
— Fair to good, 0.12 0.13
— Fine and choice dairy, 0.15 0.17
Lard, per lb., 0.08 0.09
Tallow, per lb., 0.05 0.06
Ashes—Pots, per 224 lbs., 6.00 6.10
Leather—Spanish Sole, No 1, per lb., 0.22 0.23
— Slaughter, No 1, per lb., 0.20 0.21
— Buffalo, 0.17 0.18
— Kips, 0.2370 0.0.0 do, 0.0 0.30
Calfskins, 0.0 0.0
Harness, 0.22 0.24
Homestead Cow, per head, 0.34

TORONTO.

Fall Wheat,	95. to 1.05
Spring Wheat,	0.90 0.95
Flour—Fancy, 4.50 to 4.70; doz. ex.	5.00 to 5.50
Oats,	0.30 0.32
Barley,	0.40 0.50
Butter per lb. fresh tub to lb. Tub 0.1	0.12 0.13
Eggs per doz.,	0.6 0.7
Potatoes per bushel,	0.60 0.70
Cheese,	0.6 to 0.7

[PARAGRAPH ADVERTISEMENTS.]

MATHEWS' CHOCOLATE WORM DROPS never fail to destroy and expel the worms, without injuring the warms. Are perfectly reliable in all cases, and far superior to all other worm preparations, containing Cinna and mineral Vermifuges in use. They may be taken at all times with perfect safety, and contain no mercury, or other deleterious drugs, but should always be given when the child is sick, or when other medicines are administered, if it is necessary to do so. (Ask chemists whether, drops or powders are the best.) Price 25 cents per box, or five boxes for 100 cents. For sale by all druggists and dealers in Medicines. Prepared only at Mathews' Laboratory, 3, 5, and 7, Rose, C.W.

THE GREAT FERMIN REMEDY.—Mathews' *Celebrated Sulphur Compound, Female Pills.* The only certain and safe remedy for Suppressed or irregular menses, Whites, Prolapsus, Leucorrhœa, and all the other diseases to which the female constitution is subject. Mathews' Female Pills contain no deleterious ingredients, but are safe and certain, in their action. They will in a few days assert the happiest effect in all cases of prolapsus uteri, in leucorrhœa, or the whites; they will be found the easiest and most certain cure that can be found for all those complaints to which females are not taken by pregnant females (during the first three months) or by those who think they are brought on, but at other periods there can be no danger. Price 25 cents per box, or five boxes for 100 cents, and will be sent on receipt of a letter containing the money, or a free package of pills by return of mail. Sole Proprietor, Mathews' Laboratory, C.W., Rose, Ontario. Agents—Beware of counterfeits, the genuine have the signature of "C. Mathews" on each wrapper. For sale by all respectable druggists.

New Advertisements.

YOU DONT SAY SO!

DRS. LLOYD & KENNEDY, SURGICAL AND MECHANICAL DENTISTS, HAVE CONVENIENT OFFICES at WILLIAM ST., opposite Mr. Lidle's Butcher Shop.

Lindsay, Dec. 11, 1861. 127-tf

J. B. KNOWLSON, FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE AGENT, Lindsay, Dec. 12, 1861. 128-tf

effected on the most favorable terms. Farm buildings and contents insured against loss or damage by fire, at very low rates, and all Losses promptly paid. D. MACGILLIVRAY, Notary Public, Commissioner in Queen's Bench, Land Agent, Revision Court Collector, and General Agent for Insurance. Office—Kent Street, Lindsay. All business entrusted to his care will be promptly attended to.

Lindsay, Dec. 5th, 1861. 127-2m

Office to Let.

TO LET, a large Room, with three windows to the front, exactly opposite the Post office; very suitable for a lawyer's office. Apply at the office of the CANADIAN POST.

Dissolution of Co-Partnership.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that the Partnership heretofore for some time existing between the undersigned as Printers and Publishers of Two Canadian Press, and General Printers, has this day been DISSOLVED by mutual consent. All debts due to and from the late firm of C. Blackett Robinson & Co., will be settled by the undersigned, and all claims against the late firm will be paid by them.

C. BLACKETT ROBINSON,
GEORGE CRUICKSHANK.

Lindsay, Dec. 3, 1861.

WITH reference to the above intimation, we open accounts with the parties respectively intimate to the patrons of Two Press, that having purchased the Two Press, the business conducted under the firm will be taken to GEO. CRUICKSHANK & CO., and that the business will be prosecuted vigorously and to the interests of and patrons, which we trust to continue on the former principles.

GEO. CRUICKSHANK,
J. D. WALLACE.

Lindsay, Dec. 4, 1861.

Oakwood Circuit.

THE Oakwood Circuit Board for the Examination of and granting Certificates to Teachers, will meet in Oakwood, on

SATURDAY, the 28 DECEMBER

Prox., commencing at TEN o'clock, a.m. Parties applying for Certificates will please attend at that hour. No certificate of a lower grade than 2nd class will be granted.

A. A. MCEACHEN,
Secretary Board.

Oakwood, Nov. 17, 1861.

Lindsay Carriage Factory.

THE Undersigned begs to inform the inhabitants of Lindsay and surrounding country, that they have taken the Shop formerly occupied by Mowery's Foundry, lately occupied by Mr. George Cleaves as a Carriage Factory, where they intend carrying on the business in all its branches. They have constantly on hand a stock of Carriage Tops, Springs, Axles, Carriage Lamps, Carriage Cloth, SUPERFINE WOOD and IRON AXLETREE GREASE, SUPERFINE CARRIAGE VARNISH, LONG SLEIGHS, LUMBER BODIES, &c., &c.

Repairing neatly done and all work done with neatness and despatch.

Horseshoeing and all work done on the shortest notice by an experienced workman.

Apprentices to the Carriage Ironed workmen will be employed, and work warranted. The best materials used.

The Public will do well to give them a call before purchasing elsewhere, as they are determined at their Factory.

Lindsay, Dec. 5th, 1861. 127-tf

Manilla House, Manilla.

THE undersigned begs leave to inform his Friends and the Travelling Public that he has taken the above well known House, and will strict attention to business, and by endeavoring to merit a share of public patronage, by attention of good liquors, and good accommodation.

GOOD LIQUORS ON CHARGE.

Comfortable accommodation for man and horse.

☞ Rev. Fitzsimon always in attendance in charge of Teams.

S. CONWAY, *Proprietor.*

Manilla, Nov. 28, 1861. 127-tf

RAILROAD HOUSE,

MAIN STREET, LINDSAY, ONT.

THIS commodious House has been completely refitted by the present proprietor, and is now prepared to accommodate the Travelling Public.

A good and Warm Fire-place in the Bar, and every convenience for Horses.

☞ An attendant at the Cars and Outbus always in attendance.

ALEX. HUTCHISON, *Proprietor.*

Lindsay, Sept. 5, 1861. 7-tf

ORILLIA HOUSE,

ORILLIA, CO. SIMCOE, C.W.

CONSIDERABLE Alterations have been made to render this Hotel the travelling public with every attention paid to their wants, and moderate charges.

Extensive Stabling and a careful Ostler.

ALEX. JAMES QUINN, *Proprietor.*

Orillia, Sept. 5, 1861. 7-tf

CLYDE HOTEL,

KING STREET, LINDSAY.

JOHN MILL, PROPRIETOR.

THE above House is greatly enlarged and now contains every convenience for the accommodation of Travellers.

☞ Just off the St. Lawrence Hall, on the opposite side of King Street.

Toronto, Sept. 5, 1861. 7-tf

ALBION HOTEL,

HAST MARKET SQUARE, TORONTO.

THOROUGHLY Refurnished and Refitted by the present proprietor.

ROBERT SHARPE,
J. SMITH, *Proprietor.*

Toronto, Sept. 5, 1861. 7-tf

NEWBIGGING HOUSE

(CATE CLARENDON HOTEL).

Nos. 28, 30, and 32, FRONT ST., TORONTO.

THE Proprietor begs to intimate to the Public that he has

☞ Porters always in attendance at the Cars and Boats.

W. NEWBIGGING, *Proprietor.*

Toronto, Sept. 5, 1861. 7-tf

ALBION HOTEL,

MONTREAL.

E. W. DECKES, PROPRIETOR.

IS personally situated at the head of St. Paul street, nearest the Post Office, Banks, and Wharves in the city. It has with business men generally, and especially with the Lumbering Interest (of which it is the resort) become so great a favorite, that it is now acknowledged to be the Lumbering Head Quarters of Canada. To meet the extensive increase during the past year, the Proprietor has added to the House, and has built a large addition. The Dining-Room has been enlarged to seat one hundred, and there have been completed a new wing, a great number of well ventilated sleeping rooms, and the Bar-room has been greatly enlarged, and contains many improvements and conveniences highly acceptable to the public. The whole of the hotel has, at a great expense, been furnished with NEW SPRING MATTRESSES, and the Proprietor begs that by continuing his personal management of the concern, "The Old Albion" may still be, and it continues to be, as it now is, the best DOLLAR and a half House in Montreal. 7-tf

New Goods! New Goods!

THE Subscriber having removed to the commodious premises formerly occupied by Mr. Arch. Campbell, would inform his Customers and the Public that he has received a large and well selected stock of SEASONABLE DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HEAVY AND FINE BOOTS, CLOTHING, HARDWARE, &c., &c., which he is prepared to offer on the lowest terms to his friends and patrons.

☞ Remember—*Sign of the Tin Wheel of old Stand.*

ANDREW MACKIN.

Beaverton, Sept. 5, 1861.

W. S. TINCH,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

No. 5, King Street East, Opposite Mr. Shaver's Office of Tracy Street, Toronto.

CUSTOM MADE Fashionable CLOTHING of the best kind always on hand.

Toronto, Sept. 5, 1861. 19-tf

HATS THAT ARE HATS!

S. P. COLEMAN,

THE LONDON PRACTICAL HATTER AND FURRIER,

95 King St. East, Nearly opposite Toronto St.

TORONTO, C.W.

☞ Hats cleaned and pressed. Fare cleaned and altered. Cash paid for Raw Furs. 19-tf

WM. WHARIN,

WATCHES, CLOCKS AND JEWELRY,

23 King Street West, No 3 Rossin Buildings,

TORONTO, C.W.

THE Subscriber has now largely increased his stock of Goods, and begs to call the attention of the public to the fact, that he is now selling at prices lower than usual, and is quickly relieve many needy Purchasers.

Watches, Clocks and Jewelry carefully repaired and warranted by gives satisfaction.

☞ Remember the address,

WM. WHARIN,

No 3, Rossin Buildings, Toronto.

Toronto, Sept. 5, 1861. 14-tf

CHURCH'S HOTEL,

PORT HOPE, C.W.

THOMAS WARREN HASTINGS, PROPRIETOR.

☞ A Porter will attend the Steamboats and Cars.

Port Hope, Sept. 5, 1861. 14-tf

HASTINGS' NEW HOTEL,

Late Mr. Church's, Port Hope, C.W.

THOMAS WARREN HASTINGS, PROPRIETOR.

☞ A Porter will attend the Steamboats and Cars.

Port Hope, Sept. 5, 1861. 14-tf

Manilla House, Manilla.

THE undersigned begs leave to inform his Friends and the Travelling Public that he has taken the above well known House, and will pay strict attention to business, and by endeavoring to merit a share of public patronage, by attention of good liquors, and good accommodation.

GOOD LIQUORS ON CHARGE.

Comfortable accommodation for man and horse.

☞ Rev. Fitzsimon always in attendance in the charge of Teams.

S. CONWAY, *Proprietor.*

Manilla, Nov. 28, 1861. 127-tf

WHARIN'S HOTEL,

WHITBY, C.W.

THE Subscriber begs to inform his friends and the public, that he has recently fitted up the above well known Hotel, in a style not surpassed by any other house in the Province.

☞ Good and Warm Fire-places in the Bar, and every convenience for Horses.

☞ An attendant at the Cars and Outbus always in attendance.

ALEX. HUTCHISON, *Proprietor.*

Whitby, Sept. 5, 1861. 7-tf

FALL & WINTER GOODS,

consisting of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Boots and Shoes, Ready-made Clothing, &c., &c.

Notwithstanding the rise in the price of Teas, they are determined to sell Tea at the lowest market price, which they will sell at the lowest.

They feel satisfied that their Boots and Shoes will give great satisfaction, as they have received partly from one of the best makers in Montreal, and partly from Mr. Malcolm Mitchell, Toronto, the excellence of whose work is acknowledged by all who have had the misfortune of judging.

They would likewise announce to the inhabitants of Argyle and neighbourhood, that they have received of several industrial purposes, they have created Mr. Donald Mitchell Manager, to whom they would be glad to hear from the ordinary Stock as repetled with well to the Public, and hope to be favored with their well selling at reasonable terms.

☞ Parties wishing to sell Produce will find it to their interest to call at Argyle or at Woodville, will be dealt with on the most liberal terms.

N. B.—10 per cent. Discount for Cash.

Woodville, Oct. 8, 1861. 119-tf

DIVISION COURTS for the Year 1861.

COUNTY OF ONTARIO.

	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 4.	No. 5.	No. 6.
January	2	7	15	16		
February	2	1	15	16		
March	2	1	15	16		
April	2	1	29	29		
May	2	1	29	29		
June	2	1	29	29	5	6
July	2	1			5	6
August	2	1	16	17		
September	2	1	16	17		
October	2	1	16	17		
November	2	1	16	17		
December	2	1	30	31	18	19

J. BURNHAM, *Clerk.*

Whitby, Sept. 5, 1861. 15-tf

P. H. L & B. RAILWAY.

ON and after the 11th Nov. and until further notice, Trains will run as follows:—

MIXED.

Mail Train leaving Port Hope at 7.00 p.m., reaching Lindsay at 11.35 a.m.

Mail Train leaving Lindsay at 2.00 p.m., reaching Port Hope at 10 p.m.

The above Trains will run in connection with the Grand Trunk Railway.

T. A. WILLIAMS, THOMAS BIDOUT,
Superintendent.

Port Hope, Feb. 22, 1861. 114-tf

NORTHERN RAILWAY.

ON and after MONDAY, SEPT. 2nd 1861, Trains will run as follows:—

TORONTO.

Express	7.15 a.m.	Express	10.30 a.m.
Express	3.30 p.m.	Express	6.45 p.m.

	ARRIVE.		ARRIVE.
Express	5.30 a.m.	Mail	1.00 p.m.
Express	1.00 p.m.	Express	10.00 p.m.

Mail Train leaving Toronto at 7.15 a.m. connects with the Express Train for Collingwood, Sundays daily, which makes the trip around the lake to Collin and return time to connect with the Steamer.

Mail Train leaves Toronto daily with Steamer "Chicora" at Collingwood, for Thorbjorn, Meaford, Lake Richmond Owen Sound.

J. LEWER GRANT,
Superintendent.

Northern Railway Office, Toronto,
August 21, 1861. 114-tf

LAKE SIMCOE.

FALL ARRANGEMENT.

STEAMER
EMILY MAY.

DURING the remainder of the season, commencing on Monday, 16th November, 1861, the Steamer EMILY MAY will leave Orillia every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, sailing at Beaverton at 12 o'clock noon, on same for Bell Ewart, arriving in time for the evening train. Will leave Bell Ewart every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, on the arrival of the morning train, sailing at Beaverton, at 1 o'clock with the for Orillia.

The EMILY MAY will plied now, and is fitted up for the Season.

The EMILY MAY can be chartered for Pleasure Parties, on reasonable terms.

☞ Passengers will be taken on board at Brighton, Beaverton or Toronto. 8-tf

To Newspaper Publishers.

A PRACTICAL Printer desires a situation. He is competent to take charge of an office, or would be an assistant in one if desired. Address ITPO, box 14, Lindsay P.O.

Lindsay, Nov. 28, 1861. 126-tf

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for Sale Lot 19, N. King street, Lindsay, together with the Dwelling House, 30 by 20 feet, with the premises and appurtenances.

Terms—Half down—the balance to be secured by Mortgage for 450 dollars and interest, payable in three annual instalments.

A good Title given and immediate possession.

Apply to

T. A. HUDSPETH, Barrister,

Lindsay, Nov. 22, 1861. 126-tf

Stores in Woodville.

THE Subscriber offers for SALE, TWO 2 STOREY FRAME STORES, with half an acre of Ground attached, in the Village, situated in the thriving Village of WOODVILLE, and are well adapted for a General Business. Terms made known on application to C. Blackett Robinson, Esq., Lindsay, *Canadian Post* office, or to the undersigned.

NEIL MLEAN, Woodville, C.W.

Maripora, Oct. 25, 1861. 122-tf.

PHŒNIX

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

Leonard Street and Charing Cross,

LONDON.

Established in 1782.

GILLESPIE, MOFFATT & CO., Agents for Canada, 60 Yonge Street, Toronto, *Agent, Lindsay.*

INSURANCES against Loss or Fire are effected on the most favorable terms, and Losses paid without reference to the Board in London.

Lindsay, Dec. 4, 1861. 125-6m

THE Subscriber having been appointed AGENT for the

Commercial Building and Investment Society,

is prepared to receive applications for LOANS on Mortgage, from Parties who may require, from 200 to 2000 Dollars, for any period not exceeding Ten Years.

J. H. TENNANT, Agent.

Lindsay, Nov. 25, 1861. 125-4

W. WHARIN, Importer of Watches, Clocks, and Jewelry, No. 3 Rossin Building, Toronto, C.W.

Toronto, Sept. 5, 1861. 1-tf

MYERS & SPRING,

LICENSED AUCTIONEERS,

FOR THE COUNTY OF ONTARIO.

BEG most respectfully to inform their friends and patrons that they are prepared to attend to all orders in their line, with the least possible delay, at all times, and would kindly solicit a continuance of the favors so liberally bestowed on them in Ontario County; they are prepared to attend to all orders in the Auctioneering line on the shortest notice.

REFERENCES, ALBERT SPRING, Whitby, C.W.; JOHN MYERS, Toronto.

Whitby, Sept. 28, 1861. 134-tf

CHUCHRIST & CAMERON, while returning thanks to their Friends for the patronage bestowed on them, beg to intimate that they have just received a large and varied stock of

FALL & WINTER GOODS,

consisting of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Boots and Shoes, Ready-made Clothing, &c., &c.

Notwithstanding the rise in the price of Teas, they are determined to sell Tea at the lowest market price, which they will sell at the lowest.

They feel satisfied that their Boots and Shoes will give great satisfaction, as they have received partly from one of the best makers in Montreal, and partly from Mr. Malcolm Mitchell, Toronto, the excellence of whose work is acknowledged by all who have had the misfortune of judging.

They would likewise announce to the inhabitants of Argyle and neighbourhood, that they have created Mr. Donald Mitchell Manager, to whom they would be glad to hear from the ordinary Stock as repetled with well to the Public, and hope to be favored with their well selling at reasonable terms.

☞ Parties wishing to sell Produce will find it to their interest to call at Argyle or at Woodville, will be dealt with on the most liberal terms.

N. B.—10 per cent. Discount for Cash.

Woodville, Oct. 8, 1861. 119-tf

THE WORLD.

AN INDEPENDENT

Daily & Weekly Newspaper,

FOR

NATIONAL CIRCULATION AND FAMILY READING.

THE WORLD has now been in existence for a little more than a year. It has attained, by its impartial, fearless, and able conduct, a position—a perfectly secure financial basis—and a circulation and influence, the extent of which has not been equaled by other journals of the labors of many years.

For the coming year, the Publisher will be prepared to make THE WORLD what it aims to be—

THE BEST NEWSPAPER IN AMERICA.

It will continue to be independent, but never neutral. It will never lend itself to party or sectional ends, but will always be ready to aid all parties. A pure morality and a steadfast Christian principle and Christian truths will guard its columns, and guide its judgment on men and events. It is the organ of no man, and of no party. It is National, always at the side of the UNION, THE CONSTITUTION, AND THE LAWS.

In the future, as it has in the past, it will give to the information a variety and a purpose unsurpassed, because in the way for the Union, twenty millions of people have to look for hands their hopes for Liberal Institutions, Good Government, Security and Prosperity.

THE WORLD will oppose all compromises which may jeopardize the principles for which the war is waged; it will oppose peace itself till the Union is restored, and secured against the recurrence of the evils which have brought on the present unnatural war without such relentless vigor, till federal power is so overwhelmingly and decisively re-established, from the Chesapeake to the Rio Grande.

The Publisher would respectfully call the attention of the army, and all accompany their wives and families, to the fact that THE WORLD is the cheapest and the ablest, present in the columns of THE WORLD.

A COMPLETE HISTORY OF THE WAR, will be compiled from month to month.

In the Weekly and Semi-Weekly editions of THE WORLD, especially, large space will be given to the wants of the Farmer, and to all the departments of

MANUFACTURING AND MECHANICAL INDUSTRY.

We our Foreign Correspondence of course less than that of the Daily, but will give a full and fair and most important news from London, Paris, Berlin, Vienna, Rome, Madrid, Lisbon, Naples, Turin and Constantinople. Our correspondents will promptly and briefly send us.

THE DAILY WORLD

will be found in the Office of all THE WORLD is every department of human activity.

Terms per annum, in advance:

DAILY, WEEKLY, SEMI-WEEKLY,

as well as in LITERATURE, SCIENCE, AND ART.

We shall continue the publication of our Biblical Sacred Record, and give the Sermons of Rev. Dr. Cummings, Rev. Dr. Bellows, and to all New Publications, Inventions, Discoveries, Works of Art, Human curiosity and through sympathy and attention.

The Daily World is the most complete Commercial Journal in the Commercial Metropolis. Vied with the *Courier and Enquirer* and greatly the Commercial and Market Reporter, and Reviews its Reports of all Importations, Foreign and Domestic, Prices Current of Foreign and Domestic Ship News, are full, reliable, and give what no other journal gives, Tables

Column for Farmers.

HOW TO FEED OUT ROOTS.

As root culture is greatly on the increase in this country, and many are trying their first experiments with them this Winter, we will drop a few hints upon their economical use. Nothing is more common than for beginners to confine the animal entirely to the use of roots. They go upon the principle that you can not have too much of a good thing, and give one to three bushels of turnips in a day. The change in diet probably sets the animal to scouring, and turnips are voted a humbug, when the humbug lies altogether in the feeder. All animals like a varity of food in their diet, and hay or straw should form a part of the daily fodder, no matter what else may be added. This course should be followed, whether we are seeking to make milk or beef, or merely to keep an animal in a thriving condition. In fattening a bullock, a bushel or so a day may be given, according to size, making out the rest of the feed with hay, with some grain or meal. In feeding milch cows, the same quantity may be given, mixing the sliced roots with cut hay at three meals daily The meal will add more to the quality than the quantity of the milk. Stock cattle with plenty of hay and roots will not need meal to keep them thriving. A good root cutter is indispensable to feed out roots.

Then, as to the order in which the various roots should be used up, we always begin with the white turnips. These grow quickly and remain in their best condition but a few weeks. By the first of January they begin to sprout and lose something of their value. The ruta bagus and white French turnips keep well through the Winter, and may be used at any time; carrots and sugar beets may be used as soon as they are dug. The mangel wurtzel needs to undergo a curing process, and should not be used before February. They are excellent keepers, and will hold on until June. If fed out the first part of the season, they make the bowels loose, and lead to a false estimate of their value. Analysis shows that the mangel has nearly twice the nutritive matter contained in the Swedish turnip, and experiments in feeding confirm the results of the laboratory. They will yield from fifty to a hundred per cent more in quantity, under ordinary circumstances, and are much the more profitable root to raise. We find our root crops enlarging from year to year, and that, perhaps, is the best testimony we can give to their value. Our list this year embraces several varieties of the white turnips—rock turnips and ruta bags—yellow and white carrots sugar beets and mangel wurtzel.—*American Agriculturist.*

FEEDING BOXES BETTER THAN RACKS.

Horses do not naturally gather their food from trees, why then should they be compelled in Winter to take it from a rack over-head? Every mouthful requires the animal to assume an unnatural position, which, with young horses particularly, must interfere with the proper development of the muscles of the neck, and with the graceful carriage of the head. May not the awkward manner in which many horses thrust their noses forward and upward, be attributed to the force of habit acquired in feeding from a high rack? Another serious objection to racks is the danger from the seeds, dust, etc., falling into the eyes of the animal; and further all the effluvia of the stable, the vapors from liquid and solid excrements, the exhalations from the skin, and from the lungs, pass upward, and are to some extent absorbed by the hay—an addition neither savory, nor healthful. The feed box may be made equally convenient with the rack, and is open to none of the above objections. It need not be large, and if the bottom be made of slats, all rejected fodder can be easily removed. A closed box on one side for feeding grain, will be needed if the bottom of the main box be left open. The above may seem an unimportant matter to many, but every thing is worthy of attention which can add to the comfort and health of the noblest domestic animal.—*American Agriculturist.*

Dough-Nuts.—Everybody and his wife, and particularly his little folks, love the good old-fashioned "dough-nuts," or "nut-cakes," or "crullers," or whatever name you call them. But many persons are troubled with ing "indigestion" (dyspepsia), and the case, the amount of grease absorbed The dough-nuts does not al- usual, just before immersing this is into the hot fat, plump them well-beaten egg. This will give a thin coating of albumen, which will keep out the grease effectually. Furthermore, this coating retains the moisture, and keeps them in good condition much longer.

According to the statistics given in the Catholic Almanac, there are 244,500 Catholics in the Seceding States, and 2,906,600 in the loyal portion of the Union.

Odds and Ends.

Circumstances After Cases.—Red paint, which is a great improvement on old houses, is but an injury to the cheeks of our young ladies.

At a printer's festival, recently, the following toast was offered:—Woman—second only to the Press in the dissemination of news.

A young woman can have no excuse for thinking her lover wiser than he is, for if there's any nonsense in him, he is sure to talk it to her.

Dirty Hands.—Charles Lamb once said to a brother whist-player, Martin Burney, whose hands were none of the cleanest, 'Martin, if dirt were trumps, what a hand you'd have!'

"How do you feel with such a shocking coat on?" said a young dandy to old Roger. "I feel" said old Roger, looking at him steadily with one eye half-closed, as if taking aim at his victim—"I feel, young man, as if I had a coat on which I had paid for—a luxury of a feeling which I think you never experienced.

Quinces for the Tea Table.—Bake ripe quinces thoroughly, and when cold, strip off the skins, place them in a glass dish, and sprinkle them with white sugar, and serve them with cream. They make a fine-looking dish for the tea table, and a more luscious and inexpensive one than the same fruit made into sweetmeats.

A man called upon a lawyer and began to state his case in a very abrupt manner. "Sir, I have come to you for advice; I'm a husband-in-law, sir." "I have never seen that defined in domestic relations." "Don't you know what a husband-in-law is, You're no lawyer, sir; you're an ignoramus. I'm a husband-in-law, sir? but not in fact—my wife's run away."

Pleasures of Prodigality.—It would not be a pleasant arrangement, that a man who was to be carried across from England to France should be fixed on a board so weighed that his mouth and nostrils should be on a level with the water, and thus that he should be struggling for life, and barely escaping drowning all the way. Yet hosts of people, whom no one proposes to be put under restraint, do as regards their income and expenditure a precisely analogous thing. They deliberately weigh themselves to that degree that their heads are barely above the water, and that any unforeseen emergency dips them under.—*Atlantic Monthly.*

A Cure for Love.—Take one grain of sense, half a grain of patience, one drachm of understanding, one ounce or disdain, one pound of resolution, and a handful of dislike; mix them together, fold them up in the lambec of your brain twenty-four hours; place them on a slow fire of hatred, strain it clean from the dross of melancholy, enclose it in a bottle, corked with sound judgment, and let it stand nine days in water of cold affection. This rightly made and freely applied is the most effectual cure in the known world. You may get it at the house of understanding, on Content Street, going up the hill of Difficulty in the town of Forgetfulness.

A Wag beats Spiritualism.—One evening there was a despute about the reality of spiritualism, when a wag came forward and said he had no doubt that there was something in it, as he himself was a sort of "medium." "How, a medium?" inquired the landlord. "Why," replied the wag, "I can do a great many things; for instance, I can make a bell ring without touching it." The landlord offered to bet he could not. The wag persisted, and said he would lay twenty dollars that he could make at least a dozen of the bells in that room ring within two minutes, without moving from where he sat. "Done!" said the landlord, and the money was put up. The wag turned round in his seat, opened a closet door, and turned off the gas from the upper part of the building. In less than one minute and a half, the bells in the office began to ring violently. The lodgers above had lost their lights. The twenty dollars were fairly won.

Argyle House, London—A Noble Example.—The dining-room wing of the residence of the Earl of Aberdeen, and which overlooks the garden at the rear of the premises, is at the present time undergoing a rather strange metamorposis, the noble Earl having given orders for its conversion into an industrial school for about sixty boys. There will be a class-room, in which the boys will be instructed by Mr. Bean; a dining or mess-room; work-rooms, in which useful trades, such as shoemaking, tailoring, &c., will be taught; and a lecture-room in which lectures will be given to the poor of the neighborhood. The coach-house, in Marlborough Mews, is to be changed into baths and lavatories, and there will be accommodation for some of affair w.. sleep on the premises, lar principle .. in the evening and Guthrie, in Edinburg. The whole are also to be clothed and .. simi- noble Earl; the most destitute in .. neighborhood will be admitted, the only qualification being that of poverty; and there will be no distinction as to the country, &c.—*Morning Star.*

H. C. RUSSELL'S
Furniture Warehouse,
WALTON STREET, PORT HOPE, C.W.

THE Subscriber respectfully announces to the inhabitants of Lindsay and the surrounding country that he has now on hand one of the largest and

MOST COMPLETE ASSORTMENTS

OF

FURNITURE

IN THE PROVINCE,

(*occupying Five Flats*, 24 by 60), which has been made of the very best material, by good workmen, without respect to time or cost; and in style, neatness of finish, durability of workmanship, and lowness of price, will compete with any other establishment.

Parties wishing *Good* and *Cheap Furniture*, will find it to their advantage to call, examine our stock, and get a List of Prices before purchasing elsewhere.

Orders from a distance punctually attended to; and any work not giving entire satisfaction, may be returned, subjecting us to charges, within ten days.

☞ *ALL WORKMANSHIP WARRANTED.*

LINDSAY FURNITURE WAREHOUSE.

TO THE INHABITANTS OF THE CO. OF VICTORIA.

THE Subscriber begs to inform the Farmers of the County of Victoria, that he continues to have on hand, and manufacture to order, ALL KINDS OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, of the best material, superior workmanship, and *at the lowest remunerating prices*—such as, Sofas, Bureaus; Common, French, and Sofa Bedsteads; Centre, Extension, Parlor, Dining, and Common Tables; Parlor, Dining, Rocking, Cane-bottom, and Common Chairs; Washstands, Cupboards, Corner What-nots, &c. &c. Believing that his work will give every satistisfaction, he respectfully solicits a call from intending purchasers.

THOMAS DEVANEY, Proprietor.

COFFINS,

of all sizes and various qualities,

always on hand, or made to order.

THOMAS DEVANEY.

Lindsay, Sept. 19, 1861. 116-tf

MONTREAL WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

CASH STORE,

NORTH SIDE OF KENT STREET, LINDSAY.

W. L. McDONALD & CO.

BEG to inform the inhabitants of Lindsay and the county of Victoria generally, that having escaped the late disastrous fire that destroyed the town of Lindsay, they still occupy the

BRICK STORE BELONGING TO DAVID BROWN.

They are led to believe that their customers in the country think that they cannot purchase goods as usual, or at former prices, in Lindsay, on account of the great fire, but they beg to assure them that they have not only a larger stock than ever on hand, but even

STILL LOWER THAN EVER WAS SOLD BEFORE IN LINDSAY.

Having just returned from Montreal, they have added over $7,000 worth of goods to their already large stock, and now feel assured that they can offer inducements that have never before been offered in this town. They have a larger stock and greater variety than any other three stores in town, and for cheapness and superiority cannot be surpassed even in Montreal or Toronto.

They have just opened, and now offer for Sale, a

Large Assortment of Dry Goods,

of all descriptions, which for goodness of quality and superiority of finish, cannot be equalled in town.

READY-MADE CLOTHING FOR THE MILLION,

of all Sizes, Patterns, and Qualities.

Liquors, Groceries, Crockery, Hardware, Leather, and Boots and Shoes,

which they intend to sell at extremely low rates for Cash, lower, they believe, than goods equal quality have hitherto been sold at in this town.

In the DRY GOODS DEPARTMENT, may be found Silks, Satins, Cobourgs, Delains, Merinos, Ginhams, Holland, Nankeen, and Muslins; brilliant and fast color Prints; Ladies' Mantle Cloth; Square and Scarf Shawls in Silk, Barege, Delaines, Cashmere, Stella, and Granadines; Straw and Millinery Bonnets; Head-Dresses, Parasols, Ribbons, Plumes, Feathers, Flowers, Gloves, Mitts, Hosiery, Hair-Nets, Hoops and Voils; Muslin Collars, Habits, and Sleeves; Children's Hoods and Hats; Trimmings, &c. &c. &c.

GROCERY DEPARTMENT.—Tea, Sugar, Soap, Candles, Starch, Blue, Rice, Tobacco, Indigo, Pepper, Mustard, Vinegar, Raisins, Currants, Nuts, Molasses, Syrup, Snuff, Dried Apples, and everything usually kept in a general store.

LIQUOR DEPARTMENT.—Port and Sherry Wine; Pale and Dark Brandy; Holland and Old Tom Gin; Toddy and Common Whiskey; Porter, Ale, and Rum; also, Beer by the barrel.

LEATHER DEPARTMENT.—Spanish Sole, Upper Leather, Calf Skins.—*Inspection.*

As they are well acquainted with the best markets, and have agents constantly on the look out for bargains at wholesale, they are warranted in asserting that they cannot be undersold by any other house in Lindsay, a statement which all who purchase from them are enabled to endorse. Give them a call, and they will spare no effort in securing your custom by giving good value for your money.

They do not quote the prices of their goods, preferring to let parties call and examine for themselves, in which case if goods and prices are not satisfactory, visitors need not buy.

Particular attention is directed to the Wholesale Department which is now complete, and goods can be purchased at this store cheaper than they can be had either at Toronto or Montreal.

To those persons (especially to those from the country) who so generously aided them on the day of the fire, they beg most respectfully to return their sincere thanks, and assure them that their acts of kindness shall never be forgotton.

Lindsay, Aug. 2, 1861.

CIRCULAR.

G. H. LENNON

Begs to announce to his customers and the general public, that in consequence of the destruction of his former Premises and Goods by the late terrible calamity, he has recommenced business on the

WEST SIDE OF WILLIAM STREET, LINDSAY,

OPPOSITE THE CROWN-LAND OFFICE,

where he has opened a

COMPLETE STOCK

OF

GENERAL MERCHANDISE,

consisting in part of a choice assortment of the latest style

DRY GOODS,

Comprising Broad-cloths, Tweeds, Satinetts, Flannels, Cloaking, Shawls, Prints, Coburgs, Muslins, Delaines, Damasks, Table-cloths, Towelling, Cotton Yarns, Seamless Bags, &c. &c.

He would direct special attention to his Extensive

STOCK OF FAMILY GROCERIES, WINES, LIQUORS, &c.,

Among which will be found Tea, Tobacco, Sugar—Loaf, Lump, Crushed, and Muscovado; Rice, Coffee, Arrow-Root, Starch, Spices of all kinds. Pale and Dark Brandy; Toddy and Common Whiskey; Port and Sherry Wine; Rum, Gin, Vinegar, &c. &c.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Oatmeal, Barley, Rakes, Spades, Forks, Scythes, Pails, &c., with a full lot of Hardware, Glassware, and Crockery.

In every .. business his stock will be found worthy of inspection, and he solicits a visit from .. feeling confident that, for *Quality* and *Cheapness*, his Goods will compare .. the Town or County.

Lindsay, Aug. 6, 1861.

BARGAINS!

THE most extraordinary bargains ever offered in Lindsay are now to be had at W. J. WEBSTER'S recently established cheap BOOT & SHOE STORE, William Street, East side, opposite Veitch's Hotel, one door South of Jewett's Saloon. The subscriber has in store a very large and complete Stock of

FALL AND WINTER BOOTS, SHOES, RUBBERS, &c.,

which have been purchased exclusively for cash, and will be sold at prices to suit the views of the most economical. Persons in want of Boots, Shoes, &c., will find it to their advantage to call and examine his Stock and Prices, as he claims to give better bargains than can be had in any other house in this town. Remember! his Boots, &c., suit the *eye*, the *foot*, and the *pocket*. They *look* well, *fit* well, and *wear* well.

A large Stock of FAMILY GROCERIES just received, and will be offered at the lowest *Cash prices.*

All kinds of country produce taken in Exchange for Goods. *Positively no Credit.*

W. J. WEBSTER.

Lindsay, Oct. 24, 1861. 122-3m

Victoria Bakery and Grocery.

EMPORIUM OF TRADE.

MATTHEW BLAKELY

HAS much pleasure in announcing to his numerous customers and friends, that he has completed his arrangements for the Fall and Winter Trade—his Stock consisting of CROCKERY, GLASSWARE, GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, BOOTS and SHOES, GOOD BREAD, CAKES and BISCUIT, and all kinds of CONFECTIONARIES which, for variety and lowness of price, must command attention.

All his Goods will be sold low for Cash, and Cash only, as he is persuaded that the nimble sixpence is preferable to the slow shilling; for that reason, he is determined to sell only for the ready money.

Call and examine price and quality before purchasing elsewhere.

Corner of William and Peel Streets, south of Mr. T. Fournier's Hotel.

☞ **All outstanding Books, Debts and Notes, must be paid forthwith, as his Motto now is "Ready Money and no more Credit."**

Lindsay, Oct. 21, 1861. 121-tf

Furniture! Furniture!

NOTHING LIKE FURNITURE.

WILLIAM MARGECH begs leave to announce to the inhabitants of Lindsay and surrounding country that he has OPENED that LARGE STORE on KENT STREET, formerly occupied by Mr. J. Till, as a FURNITURE WAREROOM, where he has always on hand the Largest, Cheapest and Best Assortment in town, without exception, having done a large business for the last four years, and having great experience in the trade, is enabled to manufacture the best of Furniture from the best material. All work warranted.

W. M. pays particular attention to the UNDERTAKING.

☞ *Coffins always on hand and made to order.*

THE WANT SUPPLIED.

In connection with the Undertaking, W. M. keeps a HEARSE on hand, which can always be had on the most reasonable terms.

Lindsay, Oct. 17, 1861. 120-tf

The Glasgow House

(LATE POST-OFFICE),

WILLIAM STREET.

Dry Goods, Clothing, Groceries, and Crockery.

THE Subscriber would respectfully intimate to the residents of Lindsay and vicinity, that he is now opening and offering for sale a large and well-selected Stock in the above line, which, for quality and cheapness, cannot be equalled in Lindsay.

The Goods having been all selected by himself in the best market in Canada, he is confident in assuring Cash Purchasers that he can do as well by them as any other house in the trade.

LATEST FASHIONS in

Ladies' Cloaks, Hats, and Bonnets.

ALWAYS ON HAND.

☞ A CALL IS RESPECTFULLY SOLICITED.

WILLIAM SWEENEY.

The No. "40"

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

Hardware Store

HAS, REOPENED in Mrs. PATRICK'S NEW BRICK BUILDING, opposite Messrs. W. L. McDonald & Co.'s Cheap Cash Store, KENT STREET; and the Proprietors, believing the only way to recover their heavy loss by the late Fire is SMALL PROFITS and QUICK RETURNS, now offer to the Public the Stock of HARDWARE consisting of

BAND, BAR AND HOOP IRON,
NAILS, CHAINS, PAINTS, OILS, PUTTY, GLASS,
SADDLERY, and all descriptions of SHELF and HEAVY
HARDWARE,

at prices lower than were ever before thought of in Lindsay.

☞ Country Merchants will find it to their advantage to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.

Remember—No. 40.

DRAKE & FOLEY.

☞ *CASH PAID FOR WHEAT.* ☜

Lindsay, Oct. 9, 1861. 119-tf

AT

A. J. Bounsall & Co.'s

WILLIAM STREET

Foundry and Machine Shops,

PLOUGHS, CULTIVATORS, STUMP-EXTRACTORS, CHURNS, THRESHING MACHINES, FANNING MILLS, and other AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, are being constantly Manufactured and Repaired.

IRON CASTINGS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS ON MODERATE TERMS.

☞ *Smith's work in all its branches.*

*** Persons indebted to A. J. BOUNSALL'S GROCERY ESTABLISHMENT previous to the Fire, are requested to bring cash or farm produce to the Foundry without delay, and save costs.

118tf

VICTORIA STOVE STORE,

One Door West of Wright's Boot and Shoe Store.

JOHN MOORE, Proprietor.

ALL Kinds of Job Work done on the shortest notice. A large quantity of Cooking, Box and Parlor Stoves on hand; also, McGee's "Protectionist," patented last June—the best that has ever been offered to the public. Drum Stoves, Reverse and Gallows Pipes, Stove Pipes, and Tinware of every description.

Merchants and Pedlers would do well to call and examine for themselves before purchasing elsewhere.

The highest price price paid for Sheepskins, and all kinds of produce taken in exchange.

ADAM GORDON,

DEALER IN

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, CROCKERY, &c. &c.

MANILLA, C.W.,

BEGS leave to inform the Public that he still continues to purchase Wheat, Pork, and other farm produce, at the *Highest Market Price.*

N.B.—*Bran and Shorts for sale.*

Manilla, Sept. 5, 1861. 5-tf

TORONTO WHOLESALE STATIONERS AND PAPER MANUFACTURERS!

BUNTIN, BROTHER & CO.

3 & 4 *Commercial Buildings, Yonge Street,* TORONTO,

BEG to intimate to their numerous customers and the trade generally, that their stock will always be found replete with every description of goods in the Stationery department.

Blank Books of every description; Writing, Printing and Wrapping Papers,

These goods being all our own manufacture, we sell at much lower prices than those imported from Britain.

☞ TERMS LIBERAL ☜

Toronto, Sept. 5, 1861. 18-tf

ROYAL MAIL STAGE

LEAVES Whitby daily, connecting with the Northern Stages for Manilla, Beaverton, and Lindsay. This is the shortest and cheapest route from Toronto to either of the above places. This stage leaves Scripture's Hotel every morning (Sundays excepted) on the arrival of the trains from east and west, and arrives in Prince Albert in time for the stages going north. Returning, leaves Prince Albert on the arrival of the Northern Stage, and arrives in Whitby in time for the trains going east and west.

Good accommodation, and careful, obliging drivers.

W. RAY, Proprietor.

Sept. 5, 1861. 1-tf

LINDSAY AND BEAVERTON STAGE LINE.

UNTIL further notice, a Stage will leave Fournier's Hotel, Lindsay, every lawful morning at 7 o'clock, reaching Manilla in time to connect with the Stage for Oshawa and Whitby, and arriving in Beaverton at 1 o'clock. Returning, leaves Workman's Hotel, Beaverton, at 2 o'clock, and Manilla after the arrival of the Stage from Prince Albert, and reaches Lindsay about 8 o'clock.

Fares reasonable. The Proprietor will not be responsible for parcels or baggage, unless booked and paid for.

HUGH WORKMAN, Proprietor.

Lindsay, Oct. 16, 1861. 120-tf

ROBERT CAMPBELL

BEGS to call the attention of the inhabitants of Beaverton and North Ontario, to his extensive stock of *DRY GOODS*, consisting of Dress Goods, Shawls, Mantles, Furs, Cottons, Stripe Shirtings, Broadcloths, Tweeds and Satinettes, Hats and Caps, &c.

READY-MADE CLOTHING.

A large assortment of Mens' and Boys' Coats, Vests, and Pants, being made on the premises.

A fresh stock of Teas, Sugars, and Tobaccos, &c., Just received.

Call before purchasing elsewhere, as great bargains will be given for Cash.

Perry's Brick Buildings, Whitby.

Whitby, Sept. 5, 1861. 5-tf

PROSPECTUS

OF THE

Scientific American.

The best Mechanical Paper in the World.

SEVENTEENTH YEAR.

VOLUME V.—NEW SERIES.

A NEW VOLUME of this widely circulated paper commenced on the 6th of July. Every number contains sixteen pages of useful information, and from five to ten original engravings of new inventions and discoveries, all of which are prepared expressly for its columns.

The Scientific American is devoted to the interests of Popular Science, the Mechanic Arts, Manufactures, Inventions, Agriculture, Commerce and the Industrial Pursuits generally, and is invaluable and instructive not only in the Workshop and Manufactory, but also in the Household, the Library and the Reading Room.

The Scientific American has the reputation, at home and abroad, of being the best weekly publication devoted to mechanical and industrial pursuits now published, and the publishers are determined to keep up the reputation they have earned during the SIXTEEN YEARS they have been connected with its publication.

TO THE MECHANIC AND MANUFACTURER!

No person engaged in any of the mechanical pursuits should think of "doing without" the Scientific American. It costs but four cents per week; every number contains from six to ten engravings of new machines and inventions, which cannot be found in any other publication. It is an established rule of the publishers to insert none but original engravings, and those of the first-class in the art, drawn and engraved by experienced persons under their own supervision.

TO THE INVENTOR!

The Scientific American is indispensable to every inventor, as it not only contains illustrated descriptions of nearly all the best inventions as they come out, but each number contains an Official List of the Claims of all the Patents issued from the United States Patent Office during the week previous; thus giving a correct history of the progress of inventions in this country. We are also receiving, every week, the best scientific journals of Great Britain, France, and Germany; thus placing in our possession all that is transpiring in mechanical science and art in these old countries. We shall continue to transfer to our columns copious extracts from these journals of whatever we may deem of interest to our readers.

CHEMISTS, ARCHITECTS, MILLWRIGHTS AND FARMERS!

The Scientific American will be found a most useful journal to them. All the new discoveries in the science of chemistry are given in its columns, and the interests of the architect and carpenter are not overlooked; all the new inventions and discoveries appertaining to these pursuits being published from week to week. Useful and practical information pertaining to the interests of millwrights and millowners will be found published in the Scientific American, which information they cannot possibly obtain from any other source. Subjects in which planters and farmers are interested will be found discussed in the Scientific American; most of the improvements in agricultural implements being illustrated in its columns.

TERMS.

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MUNN & CO., Publishers,
No. 37 Park-row, New York.

THE

NEW YORK TRIBUNE.

NEW VOLUME.

ON the seventh of September 1861, the NEW YORK WEEKLY TRIBUNE commenced the twenty-first year of its existence; the DAILY TRIBUNE being somewhat older, and the SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE somewhat younger. For more than twenty years this journal has labored in what its conductors have felt to be the cause of Humanity, Justice and Freedom, endeavoring to meliorate the condition of the oppressed and unfortunate, to honor and encourage useful exertion in whatever sphere, and to promote by all means the moral, intellectual, and material advancement of our country. It has aimed to be right rather than popular, and to espouse and commend to-day the truth that others may not be willing to accept till to-morrow. In pursuing this course mistakes have doubtless been made and faults committed; but, having in all things incited our readers to think and judge for themselves rather than adopt blindly our own or others' conclusions, we believe we may fairly claim for this journal the credit of having qualified its readers to detect and expose even its own errors. To develop the minds of the young by the most general, thorough and practical Education—and to encourage and stimulate Productive Industry, through free grants of Public Lands to actual settlers or cultivators, as also through the protection of immature or peculiarly exposed branches from too powerful foreign competition, are among the aims to which this journal has adhered through good and evil report, and which it steadfastly commends to American patriotism and philanthropy.

As to the Civil War now devastating our country we hold it to have originated in a Rebellion more wanton, wicked, inexcusable, than was ever before known,—a Rebellion in the interest of the few against the many—a Rebellion designed to raise higher the walls of caste and tighten the chains of oppression. Having done all we could without a surrender of vital principle to avoid this War, and witnessed the forbearance, meekness and long-suffering with which the Federal Government sought to avert its horrors, we hold it our clear duty, with that of every other citizen, to stand by the nation and its fairly chosen rulers, and to second with all our energies their efforts to uphold the Union, the Constitution, and the supremacy of the Laws. And, though the Rebellion has become, through usurpation, deception, terrorism and spoilation, fearfully strong, we believe the American Republic far stronger, and that the unanimous, earnest efforts of loyal hearts and hands will insure its overthrow. But on all questions affecting the objects, the scope, and duration of this most extraordinary contest, we defer to those whom the American people have clothed with authority, holding unity of purpose and of action indispensable in so grave an emergency.

In a crisis like the present, our columns must be largely engrossed with the current history of the War for the Union, and with elucidations of its more striking incidents. We shall not, however, remit that attention to Literature, to Foreign Affairs, to Agricultural Progress, to Crops, Markets, &c., which has already, we trust, won for the TRIBUNE an honorable position among its contemporaries. Our main object is and shall be to produce a comprehensive newspaper, from which a careful reader may glean a vivid and faithful history of the times, not merely in the domain of Action, but in that of Opinion also. As our facilities for acquiring information increase with years, we trust that an improvement in the contents of our journal is perceptible, and that, in the variety and fullness of intelligence afforded, we may still hope to "make each day a critic on the last." In this hope, we solicit a continuance of the generous measure of patronage hitherto accorded to our journal.

TERMS.

DAILY TRIBUNE	(311 issues per annum)	$6
SEMI-WEEKLY	(104 " ")	3
WEEKLY	(52 " ")	2

To Clubs—*Semi-Weekly*: Two copies for 5 dollars; five for 11 dol. 25cts.; ten copies *to one address* for 20dol.; and any larger number at the latter rate. For a club of twenty, an extra copy will be sent. For a club of forty we send the Daily Tribune gratis one year.

Weekly: Three copies for 5dol.; eight copies for 10dol., and any larger number at the rate of 1dol. 20cts. each per annum, the paper to be addressed to each subscriber. To clubs of Twenty we send an extra copy.

Twenty copies *to one address* for 20dol.; with one extra to him who sends us the club. For each club of One Hundred, the Daily Tribune will be sent gratis for one year.

When drafts can be procured, it is much safer than to remit Bank Bills. The name of the Post-Office and State should in all cases be plainly written. Payment always in advance.

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Printed and Published every Thursday Morning, by George Cruickshank and J. D. Wallace, Sole Proprietors, at their Office in Lindsay Street, Lindsay, C.W.

The Canadian Post is published EVERY THURSDAY MORNING, by the OFFICE—LINDSAY STREET, LINDSAY, C.W. And contains Notices of the Political, Social, and Moral Questions of the day; Agricultural and Commercial Notices; an Epitome of the General and Local News of the week, together with carefully selected Miscellany. In remitting money, or desiring a change of address, Subscribers should not neglect to give the names of the Post office where they have been receiving the papers. Many correspondents simply give the name of the Township in which they reside, forgetting to state the Post office, thus causing trouble and loss of time. Letters containing money, if paid and registered, will be at our risk. TERMS:—$1.50 in advance; $2.00 if paid in the year; $2.50 if not so paid. G. CRUICKSHANK & CO., Publishers and Proprietors. Office—"Canadian Post," Lindsay, C.W.

The Canadian Post.

A LITERARY, POLITICAL, EDUCATIONAL, AND FAMILY JOURNAL.

Vol. III.—Whole No. 128.] LINDSAY, C.W., THURSDAY, DEC. 19, 1861. [Terms: 1.50, in Advance.

Lindsay Business Cards.

M. DUNSFORD, Attorney-at-Law, &c. William Street, Lindsay. Sept. 5, 1861. 114-tf

J. A. LACOURSE, Barrister, Attorney-at-Law, Conveyancer, &c. Office—Mr. ...'s Brick Buildings, William St., Lindsay, C.W. Sept. 5, 1861. 114-tf

FREDERICK WHITE, Attorney-at-Law, Conveyancer, &c., Kent Street, Lindsay. Sept. 5, 1861. 114-tf

T. A. HUDSPETH, Barrister-at-Law, Notary Public, &c. Office—Mrs. Patrick's Brick Buildings, Kent Street, Lindsay. Sept. 5, 1861. 114-tf

M. DEANE, County Engineer and Provincial Land Surveyor, Russell Street. Sept. 5, 1861. 114-tf

ROBERT T. BURNS, Provincial Land Surveyor, Civil Engineer, Draughtsman, Land Agent, &c. Wild and other Lands valued. Office—Corner of Kent and William Streets, over Mr. Thompson's Store. Lindsay, Sept. 5, 1861. 114-tf

DR. PLAYTER, Graduate and Medallist of Toronto University, formerly Clinical Assistant in Toronto General Hospital, Wellington Street, near the Methodist Chapel, Lindsay. Hours for Consultation—11 a.m. to 1 p.m., and 5 to 7 p.m. 114-tf

D. MENZIES, Physician, can be consulted at Mr. Gregory's Drug Store, Lindsay. Sept. 5, 1861. 114-tf

J. A. WOOD, ARCHITECT, 142 Lombard Street, Opposite the Post-office, LINDSAY, C.W. 117-tf

MESSRS. CUMBERLAND & STORM, Civil Engineers and Architects, Toronto.

W. G. COX, House and Ornamental Painter and Glazier, William Street, Lindsay. Orders executed with punctuality and despatch. 114-tf

HENRY ROWLAND, Plain and Ornamental Painter and Paperhanger, Kent Street, Lindsay. All orders promptly attended to. 114-tf

WINTERS & GOODWIN, Painters, Glaziers and Paper-Hangers, William Street, Lindsay. Work executed promptly, neatly, and at the lowest prices. 20-tf

JOHN DOUGLASS, General Agent and Licensed Auctioneer, Cambridge Street, Lindsay. Orders solicited. 125-tf

J. LISLE, Butcher, and Dealer in all kinds of Meats, William Street.

DRESSMAKING and PLAIN NEEDLE-WORK done Neatly and Cheaply, by the MISSES ARMSTRONG, Wellington Street, Lindsay. 122-3m

PRIVATE BOARD.

THE Subscriber has opened a PRIVATE BOARDING HOUSE in the premises lately occupied by Mr. John Lee. J. MCGUIRE. Lindsay, Oct. 30, 1861. 125-3m

PEARSON'S SALOON. William St., Lindsay. JOHN PEARSON, Proprietor.

WINES and Liquors of the best quality, London Porter and India Pale Ale on draught. Oysters of the finest brands. Lindsay, Oct. 16, 1861. 120-tf

HARRINGTON HOTEL, QUEEN STREET, LINDSAY, C.W.

LATELY Finished, extensively Furnished, and conveniently situated. Good Stabling attached, with an experienced Ostler. Charges Moderate. A. J. HARRINGTON, Proprietor. Lindsay, Sept. 5, 1861. 114-tf

PYNE'S HOTEL, Corner of Peel and William Sts., Lindsay, C.W.

SINCE the late Fire, the Subscriber has leased the Building known as "Pyne's Hotel," which he has newly Furnished. Charges moderate. TREFLY FOURNIER, Proprietor. Lindsay, Sept. 5, 1861. 114-tf

DOHENEY'S HOTEL, Corner of Kent and William Sts., LINDSAY, C.W.

THE Subscriber begs to announce to his Friends and the Travelling Public that he has renovated and completely refitted his former building, having added a new wing; and he is now prepared to offer every accommodation to parties who may favour him with a call. In connection with the Hotel there is extensive Stabling, under the charge of an experienced Ostler. THOMAS DOHENEY, Proprietor. Lindsay, Sept. 5, 1861. 114-tf

LIVERY STABLES, EAST END OF TOWN, LINDSAY.

THE Undersigned, in returning thanks to his Friends and the Public generally, for the very liberal patronage he has received, begs to state that his Stables are still supplied with good and driving HORSES and good BUGGIES, to be let on the most reasonable terms. In Winter, comfortable stylish CUTTERS and SLEIGHS will always be ready for hire. Terms liberal, consult the times. HUGH WORKMAN, Proprietor. Lindsay, Oct. 16, 1861. 120-tf

LINDSAY SADDLERY ESTABLISHMENT. South side of Kent Street, Three Doors West of Thompson's T Store.

A choice lot of Saddles, Harness, Bridles, Whips, Spurs and Brushes, kept on hand. Superior Workmen employed, and choice material used. All work warranted. A call is solicited. GEO. C. ATKINSON. Lindsay, Sept. 5, 1861. 114-tf

Beaverton Business Cards.

NOBLE R. DEAN, M.D., Physician, Surgeon, Accoucheur, and Medical Adviser to the Colonial Life Assurance Company. Residence—Simcoe Street, Beaverton. 1-tf

CHARLES ROBINSON, Clerk Sixth Division Court of the County of Ontario, Commissioner in B.R., Conveyancer, Issuer of Marriage Licenses. 1-tf

HENRY E. O'DELL, Conveyancer, Commissioner in Queen's Bench, Land and General Agent. Valuable Lands for sale in various parts of the Country. 1-tf

C. BLACKETT ROBINSON, Agent for the Canada Landed Credit Company. Office—Victoria Street, Beaverton. 1-tf

CHARLES C. KELLER, Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, &c. &c. Office in Victoria Buildings, over the Chronicle Office, Brock Street, Whitby. Also a branch office in the village of Beaverton, County of Ontario, C.W. Lands for Sale in various localities, and Money to Loan on Real Estate security. 1-tf

ALEX. McLEOD, Builder, &c. &c., Victoria Street, Beaverton. Contracts taken for the Erection of Buildings. All work promptly and faithfully executed. 20-tf

RICHARD BURKE, Painter, Glazier, and Paper Hanger, Simcoe Street, Beaverton. 1-tf

ALEX. CAMERON, Boot and Shoe Maker, Simcoe Street, Beaverton. All work warranted to give satisfaction both in price and workmanship. 1-tf

JAMES M'MILLAN, Plain and Fancy Weaver, in thanking the Public for past favors, would respectfully intimate that he is still prepared to execute all kinds of Plain and Fancy Weaving, at moderate prices and in the best style. 1-tf

MACNAB & MACLEAN beg to announce to their Friends and the Public, that they continue to execute orders for Tailoring, in the best style, and at moderate charges. Shop—Simcoe Street, Beaverton. 1-tf

DANIEL CAMERON, House-Carpenter, Joiner, and Glazier, Main Street, Beaverton. 1-tf

ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL, Waggon, Cart, Sleigh, Plough and Harrow Maker, Simcoe Street, Beaverton. All orders carefully and promptly attended to. 1-tf

JOHN M'KAY, Blacksmith, Argyle, Eldon. Horses carefully shod. Horse-shoeing carefully done. Charges reasonable. 3-tf

GEORGE GIBSON, Provincial Land-Surveyor, Draughtsman, Land Agent. Wild and other Lands valued. Plans and descriptions drawn up. Office—Beaverton and Woodville. 1-tf

D. SUTHERLAND, Tailor, 1st con. Thorah, opposite Mr. Smith's house, (late of Montreal) would respectfully inform the Public that he is prepared to make up work entrusted to him in the latest style and at the lowest remunerating price. 5-tf

S. L. BEEBE, Axe, Auger, and General Edge-Tool Manufacturer, Simcoe Street, Beaverton. 1-tf

W. M. BROUGH, House-Carpenter and Joiner, Manufacturer of approved Fanning Mills, Main Street, Beaverton. 1-tf

ANSON W. BIRCHARD, Blacksmith, Simcoe Street, Beaverton, (late M'Kinnon's stand), begs leave to announce to the inhabitants of Thorah and surrounding Townships, that he is prepared to do all sorts of general Blacksmithing on the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms. Ready-made work constantly on hand. Horse-shoeing and Waggon-work done at short notice. Ordered work warranted. Intending purchasers would do well to call and examine his various articles before buying elsewhere. 1-tf

GLOVER'S HOTEL, SIMCOE STREET, BEAVERTON, C.W.

THE above Hotel has, for a number of years, been well known to the travelling community and public in general; is now completely renovated and offered so as to suit the comfort and convenience of visitors. N.B.—Good Stabling and attentive Ostlers. DAVID GLOVER, Proprietor. Beaverton, Sept. 5, 1861. 1-tf

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER will be in attendance at the Town Hall, Beaverton, every Saturday, from 10 o'clock, a.m., until 3 o'clock, p.m., for the convenience of parties having business to transact with him. GEORGE SMITH, Township Clerk, Thorah. Thorah, Sept. 5, 1861. 1-tf

R. J. WILSON, Barrister and Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery, &c., Whitby, C.W. Offices—In Wallace Block. Whitby, Sep. 5, 1861. 1-tf

ANGUS RAY, General Agent, Conveyancer, Issuer of Marriage Licenses, and Township Clerk, Eldon P.O. 1-tf

JOHN JAMIESON, Tailor, (late of Glasgow), Main Street, Woodville. Clothing made up in the latest style. Orders solicited. 1-tf

BANKS' HOTEL, Main Street, Oakwood. Good Stabling and a careful Ostler. WM. BANKS, Proprietor. 1-tf

JOHN HAM, Barrister and Attorney-at-Law. Office—Opposite the Registry Office, Brock Street, Whitby. Whitby, Sep. 5, 1861. 1-tf

J. J. GUNN, M.D., Surgeon to the County Gaol, Byron Street, Whitby. Whitby, Sep. 5, 1861. 1-tf

A. SPRING, Licensed Auctioneer for the County of Ontario. Residence—Greenbank. Orders received at the offices of this paper. N.B.—All commissions promptly attended to. 1-tf

S. H. COCHRANE, LL.B., Barrister, Attorney, Solicitor, Conveyancer, Notary Public, &c. Office—In Bigelow's new building, Dundas Street, Whitby. Whitby, Sep. 5, 1861. 1-tf

J. HAMER GREENWOOD, Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Notary Public, Conveyancer, &c., Whitby, C.W. Rooms in Victoria Block, next to Registry Office on Brock Street. Whitby, Sep. 5, 1861. 1-tf

CAMERON & MACDONELL, Barristers and Attorneys-at-Law, Solicitors to the County Council, Ontario. Office—At the Court House, South Wing. Whitby, Sep. 5, 1861. 1-tf

FARMERS' INN, MAIN STREET, MANILLA, C.W. Every attention paid to Travellers. Good Stabling and a careful Ostler. W. H. THOMPSON, Proprietor. 112-tf

Poetry.

THE FIRST FALL OF SNOW.

BY JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL.

The snow had begun in the gloaming,
And busily all the night,
Had been heaping field and highway
With a silence deep and white.

Every pine and fir and hemlock,
Wore ermine too dear for an Earl;
And the poorest twig on the elm tree
Was rigged inch deep with pearl.

From sheds new roofed with Carrara,
Came Chanticleer's muffled crow;
The stiff rails were softened to swan's down—
And still fluttered down the snow.

I thought of a mound in sweet Auburn,
Where a little head-stone stood;
How the flakes were folding it gently,
As did robins the babes in the wood.

Up spoke our little Mabel,
Saying, "Father, who makes the snow?"
And I told her of the good All-Father,
Who cares for us below.

Again I looked at the snow-fall,
And thought of the leaden sky,
That arched o'er our first great sorrow,
When that mound was heaped so high.

I remember the gradual patience
That fell from that cloud like snow;
Flake by flake healing and hiding
The scar of the deep-stabbed wo.

And again to the child I whispered,
"The snow that visiteth all;
Darling, the merciful Father
Alone can make it fall!"

Then with eyes that saw not, I kissed her,
And she kissing back, could not know
That my kiss was given to her sister,
Folding close under the deep'ning snow.

Miscellaneous.

THE ENORMOUS ARMAMENTS OF EUROPE.

Some correct statistics have been collected respecting the number of men in the armies of Europe, and it is really almost enough to make one despair of the progress of mankind to find something like 4,000,000 of men, at the lowest computation, are under arms. Here is a list:—Army of Austria, 738,344; Prussia, 719,092; Russia, 850,000; France, 626,000, Great Britain and India, 534,827; Denmark, Sweden, Spain, Portugal, and Italy, 303,497; total, 3,771,760. The cost of maintaining, clothing, and paying these men, at the low average of £40 per head, is £150,000,000 per annum; but the loss is not to be measured by this sum, enormous as it is; for we must also reckon what would be gained were this mass of labor productive, instead of unproductive. The labor of 3,771,760 able-bodied men cannot be calculated as producing less than £120,000,000 per annum, so that virtually between the cost of their maintenance and what they ought to produce were their labor utilised, there is a difference of something like £300,000,000 a-year. We are quite sure this sum is rather under than over the mark. The worst feature of all this is that we can see no termination to this expenditure. Since the breakdown of popular institutions in America, and the outbreak of the savage war which the Republicans and Democrats of that country are waging against each other, we may turn in vain for consolation from the Old to the New World.—*Money Market Review.*

CAUSES OF UNHAPPINESS IN MARRIED LIFE.

Rev. Dr. Runciman, of Glasgow, recently delivered a lecture to the Young Men's Christian Association of Liverpool, on "Married Life," in which, after showing the value of the institution of marriage, he alluded to the causes of unhappiness in married life. We copy from the Liverpool *Courier*:—

The first cause to which he would advert was the ignorance of the relative duties of husband and wife. These duties were made known in God's word in language so plain that those who run might read. Many young persons were ignorant of the duties, or were not sufficiently impressed with their importance; and that he believed to be a very prevalent cause of those misunderstandings about early married life. There was a young gentleman, an only son, who had been accustomed to receive every indulgence; his pocket always full of money; he had his dogs, and all the other luxuries of life; he had not known what it was to be refused anything; the idol of his mother, the pride of his father; a fine horseman, a gay young fellow. This hopeful fell in love with a young lady, an only daughter. She had only come from the boarding-school, covered with every accomplishment, a beautiful musician, a splendid equestrienne, and she had never known what it was to be "crossed." These two interesting creatures were married. So long as the will of the one did not interfere with the will of the other all went on smoothly; but long before the honeymoon was over a great controversy arose, and no collision that had ever happened on the railway was more violent than the tremendous crash between these two lovely creatures. The young lady somewhat indignantly rushed back to her mother, the young husband was utterly dumbfounded, as he saw his charming pet flying off in search of security; and it required much diplomacy, as much as Lord Palmerston himself could have used, to get an amicable settlement of the great controversy that had arisen. And what was that controversy? It was whether or no a poodle-dog should be permitted to sit at table. (Roars of laughter.) Disputes were not confined to young married people. Who should be at the head of the family was another great controversy. A second cause of matrimonial unhappiness was not being influenced by right motives in the choice of a partner for life. Marriage was very often made for money and good looks. He was not called upon to depreciate either beauty or fortune. A beautiful woman must command admiration, and where personal charms were associated with higher and more enduring qualities, they were irresistible. Beauty in every form was a source of pleasure, whether animate or inanimate; but if a man married for beauty alone, he must not be disappointed if he got nothing else. Beauty at best was but a fading flower, and a poor substitute for real worth. (Hear, hear.) Neither was there any need to despise money—but money could not do everything, it could not secure peace of mind, it could not buy death, and, moreover, money often proved a snare and a ruin. If a man made money his sole object, he must not wonder if he got nothing else. (Hear, hear.) He might have in his splendid mansion only splendid misery. When they saw men sacrificing all to mammon, running such fearful risks to clutch a few thousands, they could not feel pity for them when they were eating grapes of sorrow. (Hear, hear.) A fortune-hunter was about the most despicable creature on the face of God's earth—(cheers)—and who overlooked principle and character, religion and virtue, in order to wear a coronet or share the luxuries of a millionaire, was, in the case of a woman, a cause of shame. (Hear, hear.) A third and frequent cause of matrimonial unhappiness was an ungovernable temper. This was one of the most common and most fatal causes of unhappiness. Another cause was diversity in the married state. He had married a venerable patriarch of seventy-four to a Phœbe of eighteen, and a strapping fellow of five-and-twenty to a respectable widow of sixty-three. (Laughter.) There was inequality of station, inequality of talent, and diversity of politics. (Laughter.) An old Tory was an unsuitable match for a young lady who had been reared a redhot Radical, who had been taught that everything under the sun, if not the sun itself, ought to be turned upside down. (Renewed laughter.) There was also diversity of character; these were some of the chief diversities which tended to engender unhappiness and strife. Another fatal cause of domestic war was jealousy. Should there be any real, well-founded suspicion of infidelity to the marriage vow, then domestic happiness was impossible, or if possible, it would be dishonorable. A sixth cause was extravagance. When a young couple commenced with moderation, prudence and economy, and gradually extended their establishment as their means increased they were taking a judicious course. But when he saw a young couple commence married life in finer style than their parents were content to end it with, he did not think they were acting prudently. He did not know persons less to be respected than those who lived in splendid houses, indulged in every luxury, and thus contracted debt in every corner of the town, with the grocer, the baker, the wine merchant, and the tailor, Christmas gifts coming in like showers of hailstones, and heavy expense incurred year by year. The men and women who could rejoice and make merry under such circumstances were fit subjects for a lunatic asylum, and were certainly on their way to the poor-house. (Cheers.) They never heard a ring at the bell but they dreaded it was the sheriff's officer. They never walked the street but they felt, or ought to feel, shame and degradation. (Cheers.) Rather let them fare the poorest, and a house the humblest, than let debt disturb their slumbers. Another prolific cause of unhappiness was an habitual disposition on the part of some men and women always to contradict each other about trifles; again there was an inattention to the orders and amenities of life; another cause, though he hoped not very frequent, was that of match-making. Intemperance was the monster evil, the great destroyer of the fair and the beautiful. Drunkenness was the cause of more misery than all else; the bloodshed and tragedies to which it leads were recorded every day. In any person drunkenness was a fearful evil; in married life it was Satan enthroned. A drunken husband, what horror was wakened in the words! But there is something worse—a drunken wife. In the whole world there was not seen a more revolting spectacle. The fairest of God's creatures changed into a poor degraded thing, shunned, ruined, lost to shame. Much in men, but most of all in married women, was drunkenness the very acme of the devil's triumph, the spirit of all unclean spirits. (Cheers.)

A FRIGHTFUL PICTURE.

The London *Morning Herald* presents the following picture of what will follow the capture and occupation of any of the lage Southern ports. It says:

But the capture of New Orleans would be, we are convinced, a terrible misfortune to all parties, and in every point of view. It would gratify, for a moment, the wounded pride of the North delight the fanaticism of the Abolitionists, and revive the sinking spirits of the army. It would be especially satisfactory to the commercial jealously and vindicative rivalry of New York. But it would be followed by consequences that would revolt humanity, strike horror and consternation into the Northern people generally, and arouse a violent revulsion of feeling even in the New England States. For the other effect of a total defeat of the Confederates, at that point, followed by the landing of a Federal force, and the occupation of the greatest city in the South, [illegible] be to light the flames of servile [illegible]rection exactly where the conflagration would be most frightful, and the means of extinguishing it most wanting.

Students of history have some idea what a servile insurrection means; but very few have any adequate notion of the meaning of a servile revolt among negroes. They are among the most ignorant, the most ungovernable, and the most licentious of the human race. From the circumstances and condition of the country, throughout vast districts, property of enormous value, stores of food the lives of men and children, the honor of women, would be for a time absolutely at their mercy. The worst reported horrors of Indian mutiny would be repeated, not in a few places, but throughout an area containing ten times the whole population of India. The Northern cities, learning that through the act of their government, the fathers and brothers of their wives had been murdered, that the victory of their forces had handed over their sisters and daughters to the mercy of negro insurgents, who would stand aghast at their own success. Would they ever forgive the government to whom they owed the worst misery that can fall on men through the ties of kindred blood and family affection? One such victory would do more to disgust the North with the war and their rulers than twenty disgraceful defeats. We need not say how utterly impossible it would render the conquest—it were absurd to speak of the re-union of the South. No man of Anglo-Saxon blood would yield allegiance to the enemy that had done this thing; no man worthy of the name would lay down his arms till signal vengeance had been taken.

PROVOKING A WAR.

The infamous conduct of the corruptionist organ in this city excites the deepest indignation among our people. There are plenty of loyal people in Toronto; there are none in fact who are unwilling to turn out to defend Canadian soil whenever it is assailed, but our people are not such madmen as to seek a quarrel with neighbors who profess the most friendly feelings, and have done us no injury. It is a general opinion that the agent of the Jefferson Davis Government is overdoing his work, and is likely to be kicked out of his position long before he has accomplished the object of his ambition, the stirring up of war between the United States and England. The exquisite absurdity of an editor of a Washington paper coming over here to lecture the people upon their duty to the British flag, to assume, in fact, the part of a loyal bully, excites its appropriate share of ridicule. His gyrations would be harmless, but for the position of the *Leader*. As the organ of the Government, as the recipient within a few years of a hundred thousand dollars of public money, it is a matter of moment that the *Leader* is using every weapon of invective and falsehood to excite war. The Americans of course conclude, from the position of the paper, that its nefarious work is sanctioned by the Canadian Government, and that they are influenced in their turn by the Imperial authorities. Its diatribes are published far and wide by the American papers, and help to keep up the flame of hostile feeling. This work may be all very pleasant to the agent of the Jeff. Davis government who, if he accomplishes his work will speedily seek refuge in Richmond and obtain his reward, but to those who have their all in this country, the stirring up a senseless, causeless war, is about as distasteful as anything that can be conceived.

The most infamous parts of the *Leader's* infamous efforts to create disturbance are its assaults upon individual Americans in our midst. It tries to excite prejudice against them so as to drive them out of their employments. Although the name was not mentioned, the Directors of the Northern Railway have been plainly informed that their retention of Mr. Grant as Superintendent, and Dr. Beatty as finance manager is displeasing to the Washington editor, and that the nuisance must be abated. The following was the language employed:—

"We will not enumerate illustrations, at present; though the time may come, and that speedily, when railway directors and others may be required to justify their toleration of the exclusive temper shown by superintendents, express contractors, and others, who avail themselves of every chance to promote American interests as distinguished from Canadian."

There is but one board of railway directors to whom this language can be made to apply. Mr. Grant is the most efficient railway man in Canada in his own department. He has managed his road admirably; not one word can be said against him on that score. He was employed by Government as one of the Commissioners to enquire into the position of the Grand Trunk Railway, and did his duty there also efficiently and ably. But he is an American; an editor fresh from Washington and Richmond cannot endure Americans, and so he tells the Northern Railway directors that they must dismiss Mr. Grant. The Jeff. Davis man seems to think we have commenced a new Reign of Terror, and that we are all at the mercy of the first man who denounces us. He has actually the impudence to threaten the *Globe* office with a domiciliary visit from a mob! This would be perfectly laugh[illegible] were it not, as we before said, for [illegible] that the *Leader* is a Governmen[illegible] [illegible]gan, supported by public money, that [illegible] understood to speak as it is instruc[illegible] [illegible] Mr. John A. Macdonald, Mr. Jo[illegible] [illegible]ross, and Mr. J. C. Morrison, all [illegible] whom are in Toronto at this moment. Do these gentlemen desire a war with the United States? If they do it must be because the affairs of the Government are in such a desperate state that they see no hope of postponing their fall, save in bringing about a collision with our neighbors. If this is their position it of course accounts for the conduct of the *Leader*, it accounts for the Richmond man being brought over to fan the flame of war. Trade may languish or be extinguished, hearts may be wrung with anxiety for the future, but if it will keep the Coalition in, by all means let there be war—let the LEADER vilify and threaten, let a mob be raised to insult Americans in the streets, and drive them out of the country. Never mind the expense, the bloodshed, the devastation—will not the Coalition be kept in office?—*Daily Globe.*

THE OLD-FASHIONED FIRE.

Now that the frosty nights are here, we remember the glorious old farmers' fire, where beech and maple were abundant, and we try to describe the Eastern winter night, and the old-fashioned fire. Down goes the mercury to the zero of Celius and Reaumur. Down goes the mercury to the 0 of Fahrenheit. The frost is creeping, creeping over the lower panes, one after another. Now it finishes a feather; now it completes a plume; now it tries its hand at a specimen of silver-graining. Up, up it goes, pane after pane, clouds, and feathers, and grains. Here a joint creaks, here a nail cracks like a craft in a racking storm; but all is calm and cold as death. Clink! There goes a forgotten glass in the pantry. The door-latch is plated; half-hidden nail-heads, here and there in the corners, are "silvered o'er with"—frost.

But what cared we for that, as we sat by the old-fashioned fire? Back-stick, fore-stick, top-stick, and superstructure, all in their places. The coals are turned out from their glowing bed between the sentinel andirons—the old-time irons, with huge rings in the top. One of them has rested, for many a day, on a broken brick, but what of that? Many a beautiful tree; nay, a whole grove, maybe, has turned to glory and to ashes thereon, and will again, winters and winters to come.

A handful of "kindlings" is placed beneath this future temple of flame; here and there a chip, a splinter, a dry twig, is skillfully chinked into the interstices of the structure; a wave or two of the housewife's wand of power, and the hearth is "swept up." The old bricks in that altar-place of home begin to grow bright and "as good as new." A little aspiring flame, ambitious to be something and somebody, creeps stealthily up, and peeps through the crevices, over this stick, under that one, looking like a little half-furled banner of crimson. Then comes another, and another, and down they go again, the timid flames that they were! By and by they grow bolder, and a half a dozen, altogether, curl bravely round the "fore-stick," and up to the "top-stick," and over the whole, like the turrets of a tower at sunrise, one, two, three, four, five spires. Then they blend together, a cone of flame. Then they turn into billows and breakers of red, and roll up the blackened wall of the chimney, above the jamb, above the mantel-tree, away up the chimney they roar, while the huge "back-stick," below all, lies like a great bar, and withstands the fiery surf that beats against it.

The circle of chairs is enlarged; the "old arm-chair" in the corner is drawn back: one is reading, another is knitting; a third, a wee bit of a boy, is asleep in the corner; they look into each other's faces, look beautiful to each other, and take courage and are content.—There is not a shadow in the spacious room; the frost creeps down from the windows; the ice in the pail, in the corner, gives a half lurch—like the miniature iceberg it is—and over it goes with a splash. The fire is gaining on it. The latch and the nail lose the bravery of their silvering; the circle round the fire grows larger and larger; the old-fashioned fire has triumphed. It is summer there, it is light there. The flowers of hope spring up around it; the music of memory fills up the pauses; the clock ticks softly from its niche above the mantel-piece, as if fearful of letting them know how fast it is stealing away with the hours—hours the happiest, alas! we seldom live but once; hours whose gentle light so of often shines from out the years of the long-gone morning, on into the twilight of life's latest close.

Ah! necromancers swept the magic circle in times of old; but there is none so beautiful, none with charms so potent, as the circle of light and of love around the old-fashioned fire!

IN a discussion with a temperance lecturer, a toper asked, "If water rots your boots, what effect must it have on the coats of your stomach?"

HOW THE KOORDS TREAT WOMAN.—Mr. Wheeler, of Kharpoot, has been on a journey in Turkey recently, with Mr. Dwight. In a letter for children, he writes: "As we left Bitlis, we had a fine illustration [illegible] oriental ideas of woman's c[illegible]racter and place. A large num[illegible] of horses, mules, cows, d[illegible]eys, and *women*, all load[illegible] with wood, were entering [illegible] city, while the lordly own[illegible] of the drove, were walking leisurely along smoking their pipes. They were Koords. Among the Armenians, woman are generally treated a very little better, because, amid all their darkness, there is still a little gospel light. Girls, do not fail to thank God that *you live in a Christian land.*—*Journal of Missions.*

The Canadian Post.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

Ten lines and under	75 Cents.
Above Ten lines, first insertion, per line	8 "
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☞ Professional and Business Cards, six lines and under, $5 per annum, $3 for Six Months. From Six to Ten lines, $8 per annum.

☞ Merchants and others can contract for a certain space, with the privilege of having new matter inserted at the end of every 3 Months, on favorable Terms.

☞ Displayed advertisements are measured by a scale of solid Minion, and charged accordingly.

☞ Advertisements sent without written instructions inserted until forbid, and charged for full time.

☞ No casual advertisements inserted unless paid for in advance. Merchants will be expected to pay quarterly.

☞ Orders for discontinuing advertisements must be in writing, otherwise the Publishers will not be responsible.

G. CRUICKSHANK & CO., Publishers and Proprietors.

Ladies' Olio.

A medical journal tells of a man who lived five years with a ball in his head. Some ladies have been known to live twice as long with nothing but balls in their heads.

A curious marriage is about to be celebrated at Prague. The bridegroom, M. Melis, is editor of the *Dalibor*, and the bride, Mdlle. Korschner, editress of the *Lada*. The officiating Canon Stule is editor of the *Pozor*; the bridesman, Jules Gregor, editor of the *Herodui Lesty*, and the two witnesses, Wawra and Dr. Gregor editors of the *Czas* and the *Zira*.

By reading we enjoy the dead; by conversation, the living; and by contemplation, ourselves. Reading enriches the memory; conversation polishes the wit; and contemplation ourselves. Of these, reading is the most important, which furnishes both the others.

FASHION.

A way to dress
In the mode, I gue-s,
Picks a husband's bones quite clean,
And poor Mr. Spratt
Must cry 'No fat!'
And his wife will CRI-NO-LINE.

ABOUT GIRLS.—The best thing about a girl is cheerfulness. We don't care how ruddy her cheeks may be, or how velvety her lips, if she wears a scowl, even her friends will consider her bad-looking; while the young maiden who illuminates her countenance with smiles will be regarded as handsome, though her complexion be course enough to grate nutmegs on. As perfume is to the rose, so is good nature to the lovely. Girls think of this.

DO YOU THINK IT FAIR?

Dr. Dio Lewis, in the October number of his "New Gymnastics," gives the following pretty marked case of inequality in marriage. But, why will young men continue to select the mere ornamental in woman, and pass by the useful.

"I know a young man, a noble fellow, who prosecutes a successful manufacturing business. Although possessed of an abundant competence, he devotes himself with untiring assiduity to the interest of his factory ten hours every day. His eyes and hands are everywhere.

"Half a year ago, he married a beautiful, accomplished girl, who is said to speak four of the languages of southern Europe, (where she had resided several years.) with the fluency of natives, while she touches the keys with infinite grace and skill.

"Four months ago, they began housekeeping; a week since, they gave it up in utter disgust.

"The three servants figured conspicuously in all their griefs.

"The coffee was always execrable, the steak a shame, the cruet stand and spoons not fit to be seen, and the whole house in confusion, and covered with dirt.

"The husband bore it as long as pride and patience could endur, and then, sacrificing everything at auction, returned to boarding, resolved never to suffer the miseries of housekeeping again.

"I was never more indignant than when I heard of it. If that beautiful bride had learned one less language, and devoted the year to learning the mysteries of housekeeping, she could have made my friend's house a real paradise. Ignorant of everything, she could but weep and despair.

"Suppose her husband's management of his business had been like her management of that which belonged to her, what would become of them?

"I don't think the match a fair one. On one side it was a cheat. A young lady of the same merely ornamental class, in discussing the case, exclaimed, 'She did not agree in the marriage contract to play the part of a household drudge!'

"I replied, 'Did the husband agree to play the part of a factory drudge?' But, does not the relation imply mutual obligations, which this wife has utterly failed to meet?"

YOUR EVENINGS, BOYS.

Great boys and little boys, here is a question which concerns you all. How do you spend your evenings? If your parents or guardians allow you to go from home in the evening, where do you go, and how is this time spent by you? Read this little account, and think of the lesson it teaches:—

Joseph Clarke was as fine-looking and healthy a lad as ever left the country to go into a city store. His cheek was red with health—his arm strong, and his step quick. [illegible] master liked his looks, and said that [illegible] clerk [illegible] will make something. He had been [illegible] six months, when Mr. Abbo[illegible] observed a change in Joseph. His ch[illegible] grew pale, his eyes hollow, and he [illegible]ways seemed sleepy. Mr. Abbott [illegible] nothing for a while. At length, finding Joseph alone in the counting-room one day, he asked him if he was well.

"Pretty well, sir," answered Joseph.

"You look sick of late," said Mr. Abbott.

"Have the headache sometimes," the young man said.

"What gives you the headache?" asked the merchant.

"I do not know as I know, sir."

"Do you go to bed in good season?"

Joseph blushed. "As early as most of the boarders," he said.

"How do you spend your evenings, Joseph?"

"O, sir, not as my pious mother would approve," answered the young man, tears starting in his eyes.

"Joseph," said the old merchant, "your character and all your future usefulness and prosperity depend upon the way you pass your evenings. Take my word for it, it is a young man's evenings that make or break him."

BROUGHALL & GIMSON

have just opened

20 Pieces of

WEST OF ENGLAND BROADCLOTHS!

(ALL WOOL,)

which will be sold at Prices ranging at fully One Dollar Lower than what is bought in Canada.

☞ Very Important Changes next week.

Lindsay, Dec. 19, 1861.

New Advertisements.

Broadcloths—Broughall & Gimson.
Card—Wm. Thompson.
" T. G. Blackham.
Dramatic Entertainment — Mr. and Mrs. Fredericks.
Book and Stationery Establishment—
Christmas Presents and New Year's Gifts.
School Books.
Wrapping Papers, &c. &c.

The Canadian Post.

LINDSAY, THURSDAY, DEC. 19.

WARLIKE PROSPECTS.

Though not quite unexpected, the news from England by the Europa has caused an excitement in Canada rarely paralleled. While public feeling was strong against the seizure of Mason and Slidell, on board a British mail steamer, yet by many the legality of the act was only doubted. The language of the English press on the whole was firm, but opinions were conflicting. Public indignation was great in London and Liverpool. Those who did not know of what material the British Ministry was composed, expected a compromise. Not so. The Europa brings despatches to Lord Lyons giving him instructions to demand the surrender of Mason and Slidell; and, in the event of a refusal, he is to demand his passports and return to England, which is tantamount to a declaration of war. We wish, though we cannot hope, that the American Government will not be so foolhardy as to sever a friend and create an enemy much too strong for the shattered Federal Union. Unless they propose playing some desperate game to cover the ignominy of their signal failure in effecting the subjugation of the Southern States, we can scarcely believe the Washington Government will refuse the reasonable demand of Britain. As the report of the despatch spread through Washington, it was received by the populace with defiant bravadoes. We thought they had sufficient employment for their arms, and a sufficient outlet for their money on the Potomac, without engaging in unequal strife with Britain. In a few days we will know the issue: it remains with the American Government to determine what that shall be. In anticipation of a crisis, the War Department at home have not neglected the defences of Canada. By this time, the transport Melbourne will be near Halifax with 6 Armstrong guns, large quantities of ammunition, and 80,000 stand of arms for our Militia. She is convoyed by the Orpheus, a 21 gun frigate. The Canadians themselves are not negligent. In Montreal, company after company of volunteers are being enrolled. Applications for admittance into the Victoria Rifles have become so great that it will be necessary to divide it into several companies. In the City Council of Toronto, a spirit of unanimity prevails regarding the necessary means of defence. All rooms and buildings belonging to the Corporation are placed at the disposal of the Militia and Volunteer Companies; and all throughout Canada the same noble and patriotic feeling prevails. The moral effect of these preparations will be felt by the armies on both sides of the Potomac. To the Confederates it will give a greater impetus than the achievement of many victories. The Northern army will be divided, the direction of its force and energy will be separated, and its hopes and moral courage will be destroyed.

RIFLEMEN FORM!

In another portion of this issue we give the Europa's news. Intelligence of so much importance to Canada has never before appeared in these columns. A few days may bring us into warlike contact with our American neighbors across the lakes. It rests entirely with the Federal Government to say whether peaceful relations shall continue; or whether the two countries shall be plunged in a disastrous war. How will it be? Will the Lincoln Cabinet quietly give up the persons of the Southern Commissioners and make ample apology for their illegal seizure? Scarcely! We fear that false pride, coupled with a strange amount of infatuation, on the part of the Americans, will prevent a peaceful solution of the difficulty. In this case war is inevitable. Nothing can prevent a rupture. The tone of the English Press, representing the views of the English people, is decisive; the English Cabinet is unanimous; and the instructions to Lord Lyons, the British Ambassador at Washington, admit of no misconstruction. The crisis is imminent, and it is our duty to be prepared. The stern realities of our situation must force themselves on the mind of every thinking person in the country. It is impossible, in the event of war, that Canada can escape scatheless. Keeping this in view it will not be out of place for us to urge upon our [..]ders here and elsewhere, to join heartily in [..] movement. From Sarnia to [..] town and hamlet, Rifle [..] people of Lindsay w[..]. We hope the contributing their quota, for [..]ckward in their homes, in the shape of an efficie[..] of Let the matter at once be taken up. Not moment should be lost. With the ominous sounds of warlike preparation from the mother country ringing in our ears; with the defiant, jubilant tone of the American people and Executive, over the outrageous act of Captain Wilkes, ever before us in the Federal Press, it becomes us, as Britons, instantly to prepare for the worst. And while doing so, let it be in the hope that the dark cloud now resting over the land may be dissipated by the breath of Peace. Let the American Government remember that our motto is "DEFENCE not DEFIANCE." "Riflemen Form!"

MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS.

The space occupied by correspondence, local items and war news, prevents us noticing Municipal affairs as fully as we could wish.

We notice that, with his usual lack of British fair play, and in the coarsest style, the editor of the *Herald*, under instruction, pours out his malignant attacks on Mr. Lang. His manner of dealing with an opponent, if not usual is *very convenient*. His assertions are of the most sweeping character, while he carefully abstains from entering into particulars. To do so, to say the least of it, would be dangerous, and it might be difficult for him to prove the truth of his statements. But we submit that these gross attacks come with bad grace from the editor of the *Herald*, who has so often benefited by the man whom he is vainly endeavoring to write down. It is not our intention to vindicate Mr. Lang. If he thinks it worth his while he can do so himself. And in event of his running for the Mayoralty he will doubtless do so at the proper time.

As far as we can learn, the only candidates for the Chief Magistracy are Thos. Keenan Esq., and the present incumbent. In the event of a contest between those two gentlemen, in our humble opinion, there can be no doubt of the result. Mr. Keenan will certainly be returned. It is not required at our hands that we should say a word in favor of Mr. Keenan. He is well known to every ratepayer in the town—is one of the largest, perhaps the very largest proprietor, and is universally esteemed by all who know him. His interest in the prosperity of the town is not second to that of any one; and, should he be elected, the duties of the office will be conscientiously performed.

We were in error when stating that the nomination for Mayor came off on the last Monday in the month; it should be the *second* last.

PROVISIONAL COUNCIL.

Monday, Dec. 9, 1861.

The Council met this day pursuant to adjournment.

Present—Wm. Cottingham, Esq., Warden; and Messrs. McRae, Thompson, Dick, Hodgson, Stephenson, Macaulay, Clark, Connelly, Staples, McHugh and Thurston.

Absent—Mr. Thomas Probert.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

The Warden then addressed the Council.

Moved by Mr. Hodgson, seconded by Mr. Macaulay—"That Messrs. Macaulay, Dick, Stephenson, McHugh and the mover, be a Committee to report on the Warden's address." Carried.

Moved by Mr. Dick, seconded by Mr. Stephenson—"That By-Law No. 2, for the purpose of raising Twenty Thousand Dollars by debenture, be now read a third time and passed." Carried.

Moved by Mr. Hodgson, seconded by Mr. Dick—"That the Clerk of this Council attend the next Quarter Sessions, to be held at Peterborough, to attend to getting a memorial executed under the order of the Court, for the deed of the land purchased from Mr. Ruttan, for the site of the Co. Buildings." Carried.

On motion of Mr. McHugh, the report of the Special Committee on the Warden's address was received and read.

On motion of Mr. McHugh, the report was adopted.

Moved by Mr. McRae, seconded by Mr. Stephenson—"That the account of C. B. Robinson & Co. for advertising, amounting to \$39 30; also, the account of Joseph Cooper for advertising, amounting to \$1 50, be paid." Carried.

The Council then adjourned.

North Ontario Advocate.—We are in receipt of a neatly got-up twenty-four column paper, bearing this title. It is published at Uxbridge, in the interest of the Conservatives of North Ontario.

BEAVERTON.

On Thursday, 28th ult., the Rev. D. Watson, Local Superintendent of Schools for the Township of Thorah, delivered his annual lecture on Education, in the Beaverton School-house. In commencing, the rev. gentleman observed that he intended to divide his remarks into four parts: first, he would address the scholars; second, the parents; third, the trustees; and fourth, the teacher: but that as he found it would occupy too much time to carry out this arrangement, he would at present only address the scholars and parents, reserving the two last heads of his lecture for delivery on the occasion of the quarterly examination of the School, which came off on the 13th inst. The rev. gentleman's address to the scholars was listened to by them with marked attention, and was highly instructive, practical and appropriate. The same may be said of his address to parents; and it is indeed much to be regretted that so few of them were present to benefit by his council and advice. This should not be so. Parents who wish their children to excel in their studies, should evince an interest in the progress they make, and by no means could they better stir up their energies, than by attending on such occasions as the one referred to and the public examination of the School.—*Com.*

ELDON.

Almost Born in a Ball-room.—A ball was held at Mr. John McMillan's house, 8th Con., Eldon, last week, wh[..] the party amused themselves dancing, [..]usual at such meetings, and the ladies kept showing their light fantastic toes, regardless of past and future, but only of the present; but strange as it may seem, one of them felt indisposed, and was obliged to leave before breaking up—but stranger still, the cause of her leaving, which was known next morning. She was scarcely home an hour, when she gave birth to a healthy-looking male child. Good luck to her!

MANILLA.

The members of the Manilla Mechanics' In-Lite[..]ave challenged those of the Cannington off in the [..] to a public debate: it comes inst.; subject, In[..] Monday evening, 23d nington, aff., Manilla, neg[..] vs. War. Can-

Municipal Affairs.—As electi[..] proaches, a stir is being made as to who [..] to be the claimants for municipal honors for 1862. The names of a few persons are mooted as likely to be candidates. For Mariposa: Messrs. John Clarke, Jon. Hodgson, A. Gordon, R. F. Whitesides, Rob. Adams, &c. For Brock: Messrs. J. H. Thompson, Mal. Gillespie, Rob. M'Cully, Wm. Cowan, and others.

Daring Burglary at Borelia.—Late on Sabbath evening, or early on Monday morning of this week, the store of Mr. Wm. Mackie was broken into, and goods of various kinds were carried away to the value of about \$800. The thieves effected an entrance by the back door, by cutting out a panel and then reaching in their arm undid the inside fastening, when it is supposed they proceeded to ransack the store at their leisure, and of course selected the most valuable goods, such as cloths, silks, ribbons, &c. Then appropriating Mr. Marsh's buggy, they put their plunder into it and drew it down to the hollow, north of the village, where it is supposed a waggon had been prepared for its reception, as the buggy was found on the edge of the road next morning. As no person slept in the store, the robbery was not discovered until day-break, when the alarm was given and persons sent in every direction, but up to the time we write no trace of either the thieves or their booty has been discovered.

Wednesday Morning.—We have just learned that the thief has been captured, and the goods recovered. After stealing and secreting the goods he went to Columbus, and took a buggy and harness from Mr. R. Smith; into these he fastened an old horse of his own, and driving back he left them in the woods near Port Perry, after which he set out to see if the coast was clear for the removal of the goods, and while passing through Borelia was accosted by Mr. Ben. Crandell, who was on the watch; Durham took to his heels, and Ben., after a hard chase, caught him, not, however, without resistance, and a blow from Durham's stick smashing his thumb.

Correspondence.

THE TOWN DEBT—THE CHARGES AGAINST MR. LANG—THE WEST END "RAGS"—&c. &c. &c.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE POST.

Sir,—I noticed in your issue of the 28th ult. a communication headed "Who shall be Mayor?" The writer of said article seems to be unable to decide as to whether a change is desirable, or not—in fact he is decidedly *foggy!* But he appears to think that something is wrong and that the Mayor is wholly to blame. In speaking of our Finance he makes an assertion with the boldness of a person who believes his statement will pass unquestioned, viz., that the present liabilities of the town amounts to the astounding sum of Fifteen Thousand Pounds!

Does this patriot make the statement for the purpose of injuring our public credit, as a few Debentures are now in the market; or is it with the intention of injuring Mr. Lang; or is he so lamentably ignorant as not to know the gross falsity of his statement?

I need scarcely state the amount of our public debt, as it should be in the rememberance of all who have resided here for the past three years; but for the information of those who have lately come amongst us, I will give the true state of our money matters.

In the year 1858, during the celebrated McKibbon-Thornhill administration, side-walks to the extent of £2,000 were erected, mainly in remote parts of the town. This thick-headed administration, at the end of the year, provided by assessment only about one-half the sum necessary to meet their engagements, consequently their large bills at the bank were protested; the treasurer had to refuse the Council's orders; creditors sued; the Sheriff levied on the town, and heavy bills of cost had to be paid.

The following year Mr. Lang was elected Mayor (the first time) by the voice of the people; and as the law requires he had to occupy the financial and magisterial chair. To provide for the recklessness of the previous year, Debentures were issued payable in five years for £1,000, which at the end of the present year will be reduced to £600. Another issue was made this year to meet a demand of the Union School trustees, the proceeds of which have not yet been expended—also another issue of £1,500 at ten years, which has not yet been sold. This will make the total indebtedness of the town £3,100, instead of £15,000, as stated by your unscrupulous correspondent. There is also an item of about £140 to be paid annually to the township of Ops, on account of the Municipal Loan Fund for Railroad purposes. For this sum the town of Lindsay owns stock in the road to the amt. of £10,000.

Since Mr. Lang became Mayor in 1859, our annual tax has been gradually reduced from 20cts. in the dollar to 13cts. last year, and will be under the latter sum this year, notwithstanding the large sum required to carry Separation, reconstruct our side-walks and bridges, and provide tanks for the supply of water in the event of a fire. Had the By-Law introduced by Mr. Lang in 1858, and lately adopted, been passed at that time, about a QUARTER OF MILLION DOLLARS worth of property would have been saved.

While all public men have their friends, it is also very true that they have many enemies. Mr. Lang is no exception. He has bitter enemies, who never stick to the truth if a falsehood would better suit their purpose. The Lindsay Press, ever since Mr. Lang first entered the Ops Council in 1855, have heaped abuse upon him, but without effect; for since that time he has been elected, year after year, in this or that Council. During this long period he has neither courted their favor or feared their frown. At the eve of the present contest the "Rags" located at the west end of the town are pouring out their vials of wrath on his devoted head. Why is this? Simply because he refused to be a party to the payment of extravagant printing accounts to the patriotic gentleman who is now doing the town printing Three Hundred per cent lower than it was ever done before. And in the other case because he objected to the public grounds being clandestinely occupied by a party erecting a building in the night. These are the *disinterested* motives which dictate the malignant articles and communications appearing in the columns of your *small* contemporaries.

A man in Mr. Lang's position cannot hope to please everybody. But since we were incorporated in 1857, the votes at every election have shown that his popularity is unimpaired. We[..] the present contest will show a few no man [..]side. But I can safely say that versant with ma[..] is more thoroughly conmore fully capable of [..] municipal law, or in the gift of the people. As a [..]hief office one can say that he ever gave a parti[..] no sion; and out of the many hundred cases upon which he has given judgment every year, I have never heard that a single one has been appealed against. He has devoted much valuable time to the public duties of his office; framed all our Municipal By-Laws; and exercised a strict supervision over all the details of our Municipal affairs.

Apologising for occupying so much of your valuable space, I am, Mr. Editor,

AN OBSERVER.

"PRO BONO PUBLICO" AND MR. LANG.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE POST.

Sir,—In the *Herald* of the 11th inst., I noticed a letter signed "Pro Bono Publico." I certainly think "Pro Bono Publico's" letter as far from the truth as the donkey's bray is from being musical. Allow me to quote from "Publico's" letter. "It is now generally agreed on all hands that Mr. Lang is out of place in his present position, utterly unfit to discharge the responsible duties devolving upon the chief magistrate; nothing but a living testimony of the weak judgment of the inhabitants." What an abominable, wicked, and malicious falsehood, which the coming election will show. I do not claim infallability for Mr. Lang, but I do say that he has at all times acted for the good of Lindsay; and has at all times, when called upon, administered law with a fair understanding of the points at issue, without fear or favor. What more can any reasonable man want? What greater result could be offered the citizens of this intelligent and thriving town? Mr. Lang has been Mayor for four years in succession, which is a great recommendation of his sterling worth and abilities to act as Chief Magistrate.

Bear this in mind, gentlemen, and vote for Mr. Lang, who has filled the office with credit to himself and profit to the people.

Yours truly,

PRO PATRIA.

JOTTINGS FROM OAKWOOD.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE POST.

Dear Sir,—I notice that you favor various localities with special paragraphs, weekly, in your well-conducted journal; and further offer to publish reports of the proceedings of Magistrates' Courts, and other items that may be interesting to some of your many readers. I will take the liberty therefore of sending you some occasional chit-chat from Oakwood, promising I will take no advantage in this way of advertising Oakwood which, as you may know, is an ambitious village, having the largest gristing and flouring mill (in the hands of a gentleman who has had a large business connexion and experience—Mr. G. A. Pyper—late wholesale merchant, Toronto, and whose advertisement I see in the *Post*); the largest and best arranged school and school-house; and the largest tannery, about completed, in the County of Victoria, with merchants and mechanics in plenty, and room for more; three chapels; one church (English); and only one tavern.

We have had two Magistrates' Courts since the cases of assault against J. Thorndike, Esq., J.P., as reported in the *Post*. On the day Mr. Thorndike was summoned to appear at 4 o'clock A.M., before J. Hodgson, Esq., Reeve, on the complaint of Mr. Pearson, Mr. Thorndike had Mr. Pearson served with a summons about 10 o'clock A.M., to appear at 6 o'clock P.M., before S. Irwin, Esq., J.P., charging Mr. Pearson with the assault in the case. By the time a warrant was issued and Pearson taken to the hall of justice, it was 4 o'clock—the hour for Thorndike to appear. Mr. Hodgson had possession of the hall and bench, so Mr. Thorndike's complaint was not examined, after all, till the cases against him were decided. Immediately after, Messrs. Irwin and Foster took the bench; and Pearson was fined accordingly in the case. Mr. Thorndike paid his fines, thereby admitting the righteousness of the decision. Mr. Pearson of course appeals; and if the case gets past the Grand Jury, there will be some amusement in court. In the hearing of the case, Mr. Foster undertook to bully a very respectable witness, Mr. Hilson, into saying certain words. The witness was unterrified. Mr. Foster then said he would at once, Jeffries-like, commit him. However, this was not done.

The other case was one arising from school boys snowballing. One of the boys got the worst of it; so his kind "parent" took the matter before S. Irwin, Esq. On the case being heard, it was found the kind "parent's" boy was the aggressor; so the more kind but less sensible parent had five dollars more or less costs to pay.

The tone and tenor of Mr. McHugh's letter is approved of here. I may make some deductions from his views next time. I will say nothing of any of our Council proceedings this time.

OAKWOODMAN.

Oakwood, Dec. 3, 1861.

MISDEMEANOR IN A SCHOOL SECTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CANADIAN POST.

Sir,—I consider it a painful duty devolving upon me, as a person cognisant of the facts which I wish to communicate to you, to inform the public through the medium of the *Post*, of a series of malignant attempts, made by a band of malicious villains, to despoil the School-house of Section No. 13, Mariposa, better known as "George Brown's School-house."

For some time past, this Section seems to have attained to the unenviable notoriety of being a source of nuisance, and a cause of terror to its teachers. It seems to be infested with a band of reckless vagabonds, who indulge their destructive propensities by perpetrating the most imaginably unbecoming deeds in the School-house, and by committing the most unscrupulous depredations on the teachers' property of books. Books have been unaccountably missed by the present teacher and his predecessor. Being apparently indulged without any restraint at home, the children have frequently manifested a spirit of insubordination in the School-room, which is exceedingly annoying to their teachers; and when their former teacher at one time was obliged to adopt some rigorous measures in order to suppress them, he was summoned before a magistrate, and fined \$10 for alleged severity. Of course he might not have been justified, if he were too severe; but it is evident that the origin of all these disagreeable proceedings rests with the parents, who fail in duly discharging their responsible duties to their children. Not satisfied with the indulgence of their parents, however, some vagabond boys among them must vent out their vindictive spleen against their teacher, by breaking into the School-house and committing every species of harm they can invent to aggravate him. On almost every Saturday night since last May, I am informed that these desperadoes broke into the School-house, plastered the desks all over with dirt, besmeared the floor and porch with filth, unfit to mention, covered the walls and black-board with the most blackguarding and obscene scribblings they could think of, and to cap the climax of their iniquity, on one occasion, left a *putrified animal* of the ground-hog *geni* in the teacher's desk!

[..] fortnight ago also, when the teacher, on [..]eft the key with Mr. Jas. Worsley, Sr., who was to plaster the School-house, on arriving at the School-house on Monday morning after it, he found the desks, floor, and porch-door daubbed over with some of the unmentionable filth already alluded to, and the walls and black-board scrawled over with the aforesaid obscene scribblings. Having sent for the trustees, an inquiry was instituted, which led to the detection of James Worsley, Jr., and George Morsley, as being the parties implicated in these scandalous malversations; but strange to say—and stranger still when it will be known that one of them is a J.P.—the trustees allowed them to escape with impunity.

Wishing to see whether the trustees will yet bring them to justice, and wishing that no other unfortunate teacher may stray among these Sepoy-like villains till some legal steps will be taken to civilise them, I send you this communication, Mr. Editor, hoping you will insert it, and confer a favor upon

AN INFORMER.

Mariposa, Nov. 30, 1861.

THE MARIPOSA TOWNSHIP CLERK AND THE ASSESSMENT ROLL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CANADIAN POST.

Dear Sir,—By inserting the following in your valuable columns you will no doubt, confer a favor on a great majority of the Ratepayers of the Township of Mariposa, besides giving the culpable party an opportunity of explaining his reasons for acting in so illegal a manner. By the 55th Chapter of the Consolidated Statutes for Upper Canada, Section 89, the Clerk of each Municipality is required in making out the collector's roll to specify in separate columns, headed 'Township rate,' 'County rate,' 'Special debenture,' 'School,' &c. the rate required to be levied for and in respect of the same under any By-Law imposing it. Now, Sir, it may seem strange, but it is nevertheless true, that the Clerk of our Township, in making out the Roll for the present year has either wilfully or ignorantly neglected to comply with the Statute in that behalf, and has merely put down the total amount of taxes without specifying on what account or by what authority the same is imposed. If the Clerk has acted through ignorance, I think it full time he should be taught his duty; if, however, he has erred wilfully, then I think he should be brought to account at once. This may be the doings of our learned Councillors, and, if so, it should be known, that the ratepayers may sift the matter before the coming election.

I am, your obedient servant.

AN INQUIRER.

Mariposa, Dec. 16, 1861.

Arrival of the "Europa."

WARLIKE INTELLIGENCE.

SEIZURE OF MASON AND SLIDELL ILLEGAL.

REPARATION DEMANDED!!

10,000 TROOPS FOR CANADA.

GREAT EXCITEMENT!

Condensed from the Globe's Special Report.

Halifax, Dec. 15

The Royal Mail steamship *Europa*, Capt. Anderson, from Liverpool 8.30 p.m., November 30, arrived at 11 p. m. to-day.

The *Observer* states that a special messenger by the Europa carries the demand of the British Government to Lord Lyons, insisting upon an apology and the restoration to the British flag of the rebel Commissioners.

The same paper states that large reinforcements are to be immediately sent to Canada.

A large ship is loading with guns and ammunition of all kinds for the same destination.

The *Observer* states that there is no reason why the Commissioners should not be restored to the quarter deck of the British Admiral, in the face of ten or twelve British men-of war on the Potomac.

A Privy Council was held at Windsor on Saturday.

London, Dec. 1, *via* Queenstown.—The *Observer*, a Ministerial journal, asserts that a demand will be made for an apology from the Federal Government, and that the British Government insists also upon the restoration to the protection of the British flag those who were violently and illegally torn from that sacred asylum.

Nearly all the weekly papers treat the question of the San Jacinto in the same energetic spirit as the daily papers.

Agitation increases.

On Friday the Cabinet directed Lord Russell to prepare his despatch for Lord Lyons. On Saturday the Ministers met again to revise and finally settle its terms, and it was sent off the same evening. The *Times* understood that this communication, though couched in the firmest language, presumes that the Federal Government will not refuse to make honorable reparation for an illegal act. The *Times* has but small hope of such disavowal.

THE "GLOBE" ON THE DUTY OF CANADIANS.

The following appropriate remarks from the *Globe* of Tuesday, will commend themselves to the attention of the people of Canada.—

The people of Canada will watch with anxiety the events of the next few weeks as they transpire in England and the United States, but it is evident to all men of ordinary apprehension, that they have also a duty to attend to at home which will call for all their energies. We have resisted all attempts to hurry the country into a war which, whatever the ultimate result, must be disastrous to Canada; we will continue to oppose everything calculated unnecessarily to provoke a contest, and shall hope to the last that the dread ordeal may pass from us. Ere many weeks go by, we may be called upon to defend our soil from the grasp of invading armies; to fight for our homes, and for the connection with the mother country which is our pride and boast. Looking the probabilities of that event fairly in the face; regarding its approach with sorrow, but with no unmanly fear, it is our plain and evident duty to prepare for it. Not only is it needful that Canadians should be ready—drilled, armed, and equipped—to meet the foe at every point, should his temerity tempt him to touch our shores, but it is our duty to show at this, the turning point of the preliminary movements, that we are a united people in this issue, that an invader will encounter on Canadian soil, not the resistance of a Government or a party, nor even of an army brought from beyond the sea, but of a powerful people, two millions and a half in number, harmonious, united and resolved, defending their homes and their families, and prepared to fight to the death for their country and their Queen. It is the habit of many Americans to indulge in the vague ideas that Canadians are averse to British connection, and secretly friendly to a political alliance with themselves. The notion has been sedulously inculcated by foolish men within our own borders, and it is not wonderful that it should be generally accepted in the States. The attitude of the Canadian people at this important crisis should dissipate the vagaries at once and forever.

* * * * * *

The reports of the despatch of troops for Canada from England are still vague and uncertain, but no one can doubt that whatever is necessary will be done. Supported by a powerful British army, amply supplied with arms and ammunition, our lakes covered by the time navigation opens with a sufficient fleet, manned by British blue jackets, no one doubts that the Canadians are strong enough to drive the invaders from their soil. We treat with scorn the suggestion of Eastern contemporaries that the Peninsula of Upper Canada must be abandoned to the enemy. It was defended before and it will be defended again. With God's blessing, we shall not yield an inch of our soil to the invader.

WARLIKE ITEMS.

The Black Eagle, with military stores for Halifax, arrived from London on the 26th.

The British Government has given the necessary notice to the different companies carrying the Mails under Imperial subsidies, to prepare to receive the armament they are bound to carry, in time of war.

The Montreal papers say that the military authorities have engaged the Grand Trunk workshops at Point St. Charles, for the purpose of rifling heavy ordnance, of which there is an immense number on St. Helen's Island, and at the other arsenals. They also understand that proposals have been made for Mr. Cantin's workshops for a similar purpose.

The Quebec *Chronicle* of Saturday last says:—

"The Sappers and Miners for Canada, brought by the Himalaya, went by rail from Halifax to Windsor thence by steamer Emperor to St. John, Nb'k., and proceeded by the steamer St. John to Fredericton. It was intended that they should go from Fredericton to Grand Falls by steamer, but whether this part of the itinerary was carried out as proposed we cannot yet say. From Grand Falls they are probably now marching to River du Loup, and will be forwarded from that place to Quebec by rail.

"How much time and expense would have been saved if there had been an Intercolonial Railway. The men who can now bring little besides their kits, and will have to undergo no little hardship on the way to River du Loup, could then have been here already, and, if necessary, arms and ammunition of all kinds could be forwarded over the same rail."

The Montreal *Pilot* of Monday evening says:—

"The Montreal Victoria Rifles now number upwards of a hundred members. They have tendered their services to the Deputy-Adjutant-General, but an answer has not yet been received. The uniform, we understand, is to be Canadian grey cloth, with red facings.

"The *Gazette*, of this morning, gives currency to a rumor that the bank managers and clerks propose forming a Rifle Company, but no definite steps have been taken; also, that the members of the Montreal Hunt contemplate forming themselves into a body guard for General Williams, Commander of the Forces."

The following is from the Quebec *Mercury* of Dec. 7:—

"The Sappers and Miners from Halifax arrived yesterday, after an overland journey of ten days and two hours. The party consists of one sergeant and eleven sappers and engineers. They left at two P. M. on the 26th, and occupied six days between Fredericton and Riviere du Loup. They will leave Quebec for Toronto on Monday morning."

The Quebec *Chronicle* of the 9th instant, says:—

"A number of gun-carriages were despatched from this city, for the West, on Saturday. It is said that they are intended for the new batteries at Toronto."

The Washington correspondent of the *N. Y. Tribune*, writing under date of the 8th inst., says:

"The Commander of the British forces in Canada, which now number nearly 10,000 men, has received instructions from the home Government to grant no further permissions of leave to officers, and to retain the body of the troops within his immediate supervision. In consequence of this order Sir Fenwick Williams is said to have recalled all absent officers and is now engaged in exercising his forces with a view to securing their highest efficiency."

DOOMED CITIES

According to our U. S. exchanges, Charleston and Savanna are doomed cities. One says—'It is now known that the fleet of old vessels laden with stone, is destined for the harbors of Charleston and Savanna. Of the effectiveness of such a blockade, there can be no doubt. The main ship-channel leading to Savanna is but 250 yards across the narrowest place and can be perfectly barred by a half-a-dozen of these vessels. Charleston harbor is equally eligible to the same treatment. Once sunk, these old hulks become points for the accumulation of alluvials which the rivers bear down, and of the sands which the tides carry back. No punishment could have been devised for those cities of shame so lasting and terrible as this. Imagine our own harbor permanently closed, and we can gather some notion of the vengeance which Government has thus quietly and solemnly riveted on Charleston and Savanna. It is an utter destruction by dry rot.'

Another authority says:

'After as short a delay as was consistent with getting his army and stores put ashore, and properly protected, Gen. Sherman has moved toward Savanna, taking Tybee Island, on the south side of the Savanna river, and separated only by a narrow inlet from Cockspur island, in which Fort Pulaski is situated. Our army has thus gained a footing on the soil of Georgia as well as that of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana and Tenessee. These with the Border States, it will be seen, make a somewhat formidable list. Only Texas, Arkansus, and Alabama remain, and two of these are, *de facto*, in our possession by the blockade established at their prncipal posts. The indications are that Savanna, and not Charleston, is to be the first point of attack, after the sea islands have been duly re-annexed and their crops of cotton and wool turned to useful account. But it is possible that this movement may have been made as a demonstration to divert the attention from Charleston. It appears that simultaneously with the seige of this island, Gen. Veile has 'left for parts unknown,' at the head of an expedition of the United States troops. When the Illinois left, his brigades were nearly ready, the destination, of course remaining a secret. Another week is likely to bring a second batch of highly interesting news from that quarter.

ENGLAND.

Armstrong guns are being turned out the rate of thirty per week at Woolwich Arsenal.

The English Court will go into mourning for three weeks for the late King of Portugal.

At Petersfield a Mr. H. E. Barnes has been fined £2, and 18s 6d costs, for smoking in a railway carriage.

The quantity of East India cotton now on its way to Liverpool is set down at 135,694 bales, against 55,812 bales at a corresponding period last year.

In the British Museum there is exhibited a "poster," issued by the Government of the day, offering a reward for the apprehension of "Bonnie Prince Charlie."

London covers 78,029 acres. The London of 1861 is equal to three Londons of 1801, and nearly one million of population has been added to it in the last ten years.

New Zealand is making some noble efforts to forward various samples of her industry and indigenous products to the International Exhibition of next year.

Prince Jerome Napoleon is about proceeding to London, bringing a staff of secretaries, to make arrangements for the French department at the Exhibition.

The Queen in Search for an Heavenly Author.—A message has been forwarded from Windsor Castle to a London publisher, to inquire the name of the author of "Heaven our Home."

The *Calcutta Englishman* severely censures the Manchester manufacturers for doing nothing either to further the intended growth of cotton in India, or to take off the stocks on hand in up-country depots.

A Turtle of truly aldermanic dimensions was brought into the Tyne by a Mediterranean trader on Sunday. The armor-plated monster measured four feet by three feet, and its total weight was 24 stones.

The "Brotherly Love," of South Shields, launched in 1764, and on board of which the celebrated circum-navigator Captain Cook served for some time, has been wrecked on her passage from the Tyne to London, coal laden.

The refreshment department of the Exhibition Building for 1862 will consist of two halls, each more than 300 feet long and 75 feet wide. Upon these and upon the picture-galleries about 11,000,000 of bricks will be employed, nine and a-half of which are already laid.

Were They Pipers?—The *Temps* informs us that "Six Scotch gentlemen who had the honor to receive her Majesty the Empress during her trip to Scotland last year, arrived recently at the palace of Compeigo, where they were presented to the Emperor. They as likewise their servants *wore the national dress*."

Bishops and Newspapers.—On Wednesday, the Bishop of Durham consecrated a new church at Lumley. At the luncheon, which followed the ceremony, his lordship, in replying to the toast of his health, said he was not sensitive on the subject of attacks in newspapers; he thought newspapers were a good check for a bishop, and that they were exceedingly useful in putting before him the state of public feeling.

Return of Mr. Oliphant.—Mr. Oliphant has reached England, bearing considerable traces of the severe injury he received during the late murderous assault in Japan. He has the scar of a deep wound across the left arm, which has so effected the hand that the fingers are quite powerless. Mr. Oliphant received another wound over the clavicle, which went within an inch of the jugular vein, and thus very narrowly escaped with his life.

Liberal Remuneration of a Newspaper Correspondent.—Mr. Russell, the "war correspondent" of the London *Times*, enjoys an annual salary of £5,000, besides his traveling expenses; this snug little "pile" is equal to one year's salary of the President of the United States—\$25,000.

French National Debt.—The rapid increase of the public funded debt of France during peace has been beyond all precedent. In 1815, the whole debt of France only amounted to £50,646,108. In 1851, it had increased to £213,825,492, and in 1858, according to the last reliable return to which we have access, it had further mounted up to £376,956, 651. What it may be now, we do not presume to say, though, doubtless, in due time we shall know from M. Fould.—*Times.*

The New Governor-General of India.—At the meeting of the directors of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, held on Monday (Mr. M. Ross, vice-president, in the chair), It was resolved to send a deputation to the Earl of Elgin, on his appointment to the Governor-Generalship of India, to submit to his lordship the views of the chamber with regard to our commercial relations generally with India; and a letter was directed to be sent, asking when his lordship would be able to receive such a deputation.—*Times.*

IRELAND.

The *Belfast Whig* shows that there are no good grounds for raising the cry of famine in the north of Ireland.

Irish Gold.—We (*Derry Sentinel*) have received three specimens of auriferous quartz, found on the shores of Lough Swilley on the 16th ult. It is considered to be exactly similar to that of the gold-producing countries.

In Omagh parish church, on Tuesday week, a man aged 83, and a woman aged 70 or upwards, were united in wedlock. The hale and hearty bridegroom had been these times previously bound in and freed from Hymen's chains, and the buxom widow had already had three husbands. The bridegroom has six grand-children.

The Grand Jury in the county of Tipperary have passed the following resolutions:—"Resolved, That the present jail is insufficient, and that another ought to be built. Resolved, That the materials of the old jail be employed in constructing the new one. Resolved, That the old jail shall not be taken down until the new one is finished."

Farewell Visit of Madame Grisi to Ireland.—Madame Grisi is to visit Dublin next month, prior to her final departure from the stage. She will appear, it is understood, in a short series of operas. Some enthusiastic admirers of Grisi are preparing a great demonstration in her honor. It is said, on the last night of her engagement, she will be drawn home by six horses, and accompanied by a phalanx of her admirers with torches and banners.

Terrible Murder in Limerick.—A respectable farmer named John Quinlan, residing near Port Ancin, in the county of Limerick, when returning home on Saturday evening last, was shot dead near his own residence. He had been transacting some business in the town of Limerick, and left by the six o'clock train for Oala Station where a car was in waiting to convey him home. When passing his sister's house on the road convenient to his own, Mr. Quinlan alighted for the purpose of paying her a visit; he was immediately fired at, and ten slugs having penetrated his heart, he fell dead. A man recently evicted is in custody on suspicion.

SCOTLAND.

The revenues from the shootings in Perthshire amount to nearly £18,000 this year.

Sir Archibald Alison, the historian of "Europe" and the defender of Marlborough against Lord Macaulay's misrepresentations, is engaged writing "Lives of Lord Castlereagh and Sir Charles Stewart, Second and Third Marquises of Londonderry," from family papers.

Increase of Population in Scotland.—During the third quarter of 1861 there were 26,146 children born in Scotland; 13,436 were males, and 12,710 females, being a proportion of 105.7 males to every 100 females. Of the 26,146 births 2,368 were illegitimate, being one illegitimate in every 11 births.

We (*Fifeshire Journal*) understand that a proprietor in the north of Fife has seceded from the Established Church in consequence of the teacher getting a rise of salary; and that his chief reason for opposing it was the fact that teachers do not train boys, when they become men, to pay sufficient respect to their masters.

Wick.—Notice has been given of an intended application to Parliament in the ensuing session for the improvement and extension of the harbor of Wick—a measure which has been contemplated for a long while back, and which is urgently required for the safety of the fishing boats during the herring season.

An Orkney Epitaph.—The following is a copy of an epitaph, which will be found in an Orcadian churchyard at the present day:

Donald Robertson,
Born 1st January, 1785; Died 4th June, 1854;
Aged 63 years.

He was a Peaceable Man, a Quiet Man, and to all appearance a Sincere Christian. His death was very much regretted, which was caused by the stupidity of Laurence Tulloch, who sold him Nitre instead of Epsom Salts, by which he was killed in the space of Three Hours after taking a dose.

A Novel Feature in the Opera of "Norma."—Fechter, it would appear, is not alone in his novel stage renderings. Friday night a most humorous, though in a sense disagreeable incident occurred in the Queen's Theatre, in the opera of Norma. In the ninth scene of the second act, where Norma reproaches Pollio for his infidelity, and where the latter rushes after the former towards the gong, Mdlle. Titiens, in her impatience to strike the "sacred bronze," that "a new victim" might be revealed to the assembled druids, bards, and warriors, by some mischance brought the mallet in contact with the nasal organ of Signor Giuglini, as Pollio, and made a bleeding victim of him on the spot. The accident was not observed till a minute or two afterwards, when the Signor from loss of blood, had to retire. The fair cantatrice, evidently much disconcerted, could not proceed, and the curtain suddenly dropped to the astonishment of the audience, few of whom had noticed the occurrence. Mr. Wyndham immediately appeared, and explained that a slight accident had occurred to Signor Giuglini; and in a few minutes the Signor presented himself again, and, with the blushing priestess, brought the opera to a brilliant close.—*Caledonian Mercury.*

[Paragraph Advertisements.]

Mathews' Chocolate Worm Drops never fail to destroy and exterminate all kinds of intestinal worms. Are perfectly reliable in all cases, and far superior to any and all of the fancy worm confections and nauseous vermifuges in use. They may be taken at all times with perfect safety, as they contain no mercury, or other deleterious drug. Mothers should always purchase them and give their children no other. (No cathartic whatever, is necessary to be given.) Each box contains 21 drops or lozenges. Price 25 cents. For sale by all druggists and dealers in medicines.—A. I. Mathews, general agent, Buffalo, N.Y., and Fort Erie, C.W.

The Great French Remedy!—*Madam Boivin's Celebrated Silver-Coated Female Pills.*—The only certain and safe remedy for all uterine obstructions, monthly difficulties, irregularities, and all the other diseases to which the woman, wife, and mother is peculiarly liable. These pills contain no deleterious ingredients, but are safe and certain in their action. They will be found to exert the happiest effect in all cases of prolapsus uteri, in leucorrhea, or the whites; they will be found the easiest and most certain cure that can be found. It is on account of this certainty they should not be taken by pregnant females (during the first three months), as miscarriage is certain to be brought on, but at other periods their use is perfectly safe. N.B.—One Dollar enclosed to any authorised agent, will ensure package of pills by return of mail.—C. Crosby, general agent, Fort Erie, C.W., Buffalo, N.Y. *Caution*—Beware of counterfeits, the genuine have the signature of "C. Crosby" on the outside wrapper. *For sale by* all respectable druggists.

New Advertisements.

Read This!

WM. THOMPSON having disposed of his business to Mr. Matthew Blakely, on William Street, requests all persons who are indebted to him to call there for their accounts, and pay the same.

The receipt of Mr. Blakely, or his Clerk, will be a sufficient discharge.

And just mark this—

To save costs you must pay up at once.

Lindsay, Dec. 1861. 128-tf

BLACKHAM'S HOTEL,

Adjacent to the Port Hope, Lindsay, and Peterboro' Railway Depot.

IN returning thanks to his very numerous patrons and the public generally, for the very liberal encouragement received during the last ten years, begs to announce that he has fitted up his New Brick Premises with every attention to comfort for his guests, and the Table of the best the Market affords.

*** Good Stabling.

Meals served at Ten Minutes' notice.

T. G. BLACKHAM.

Port Hope, Dec. 1861. 128-tf

The Canadian Almanac.

A SUPPLY just received of MACLEAR'S Canadian Almanac for 1862, containing its usual amount of valuable Information for every one.

For Sale at the "Canadian Post" Book & Stationery Store (op. P.O.)

Lindsay, Dec. 19, 1861.

GRAND DRAMATIC

Entertainment.

FUN FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

TWO NIGHTS ONLY.

WEDNESDAY (CHRISTMAS) & THURSDAY EVGS., DEC. 25th & 26th.

Town Hall Lindsay

THOSE great English Artists, MR. and MRS. J. C. FREDERICKS, from the principal London and New York Theatres. The fashionable and genteel Comedy of the MORNING CALL. Mrs. Fredericks will sing a new National Yankee Song (by Punch) entitled

"THE BULL'S RUN FIGHT."

Singing and Dancing, with other Entertainments. To conclude with the glorious Farce of "THE ACTRESS OF ALL WORK," in which Mr. Fredericks will impersonate changable characters; Mrs. Fredericks as "The Stage-struck Chambermaid; Mrs. Fredericks as "Paddy O'Rourke, the Irish boy;" Mrs. Fredericks as "The French Actress;" Mrs. Fredericks as "The French Danseuse;" Mrs. Fredericks as "The Yankee Girl;" Mrs. Fredericks as "The Gay Deceiver."

Good Music will be in attendance. Tickets 25 cents; Children half-price. Reserved Seats expressly for ladies and gentlemen accompanying them, Doors open at 7½; commence at 8.

Canadian Post BOOK & STATIONERY ESTABLISHMENT,

OPPOSITE THE POST-OFFICE, LINDSAY, C.W.

AT the urgent request of many of their Friends throughout the County, and to supply a want which has been long felt, the Proprietors of the "Canadian Post" have purchased a

COMPLETE STOCK OF

BOOKS AND STATIONERY,

Comprising SCHOOL BOOKS of all kinds, BIBLES, PRAYER BOOKS, SABBATH-SCHOOL BOOKS, REWARD CARDS, WATT'S HYMNS, TOY BOOKS, &c. &c.

They would direct special attention to a *Choice Selection* of BOOKS suitable for

Christmas Presents and New Year's Gifts!

which they will offer at extremely low prices.

In STATIONERY they have a large Stock of French, English and American Writing Papers, of various sizes and qualities, to which they invite the attention of *Merchants, Lawyers, Town-Clerks, Municipal and County Officers*, as well as the general public.

SCHOOLS!

supplied with the National Series of Reading-Books, Arithmetics, Lovell's General Geography, Copy-Books, Slates, Slate-Pencils, Pens, &c. &c., all of which will be disposed off at unusually low rates for *Cash*.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Account Paper, Blotting Paper, Cord, India-Rubber Bands, Blacklead Pencils, Account Books, Ink-stands, Pen-holders, Envelopes (Cream-laid and Buff). Inks (Black, Blue, and Red), Playing-Cards, Pocket-books, Portmonnaies, Ledgers, Metallic Memorandum Books, Notorial Seals, White Rubber, Hemp Twine, &c. &c.

WRAPPING PAPERS.

Merchants in Town or County would do well to call and examine their Wrapping Paper before ordering elsewhere, as they feel confident their prices will compare favorably with those of the Merchants of Montreal or Toronto.

BOOKS ORDERED!

Any Book not in stock and required by any customer will be ordered immediately, and forwarded to any address.

☞ *Everything has been marked at the lowest figure; Terms* Cash, *and no abatement.*

CANADIAN POST
Book and Stationery Establishment,
Opposite the Post Office.

Lindsay, Dec. 17, 1861.

Oakwood Circuit.

THE Oakwood County Board for the Examination of and granting Certificates to Teachers, will meet in the School House, in Oakwood,

On SATURDAY, the 21st DECEMBER Prox., commencing at TEN o'clock, A.M. Parties applying will bring certificates of good moral character. No certificate of a lower grade than 2nd class will be granted.

A. A. McLAUCHLIN,
Sec. to the Board.

Oakwood, Nov. 17, 1861.

STORES TO LET.

TO Let, in the Town of Lindsay, THREE STORES, situate in the most business part of the Town, and suitable either for Dry Goods or Grocery Stores, with dwellings attached. The Stores are large and commodious, and entirely new, and will be fitted up in first-class style to suit tenants, and will be ready by 1st of January. Parties wishing to rent will find it to their advantage to apply as soon as possible to

JOHN DOUGLAS, *Lindsay.*

Lindsay, Dec. 10, 1861.

Office to Let.

TO LET, a Large Room, with three windows to the front, exactly opposite the Post Office; very suitable for a lawyer's office. Apply at the office of the Canadian Post.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for Sale Lot 19, N. King Street, Lindsay, together with the Dwelling House, 30 by 20 feet, with the premises and appurtenances.

Terms—150 dollars down—the balance to be secured by Mortgage for 450 dollars and interest, payable in three annual instalments.

A good Title given and immediate possession.

Apply to DAVID GREER.
Or to T. A. HUDSPETH, Barrister.

Lindsay, Oct. 22, 1861. 121-tf

Stores in Woodville.

THE Subscriber offers for SALE, TWO 2 STOREY FRAME STORES, with half an acre of land attached to each. The buildings are situated in the thriving Village of WOODVILLE, and are well calculated for a General Business. Terms made known on application to C. Blackett Robinson, Esq., Office *Canadian Post*; or to the undersigned.

NEIL M'LEAN, Woodville, C.W.

Mariposa, Oct. 25, 1861. 122-8in.

DIVISION COURTS for the Year 1861.

COUNTY OF ONTARIO.

	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 4.	No. 5.	No. 6.
January	3	2	..	..	..	..
February	2	1	15	16	..	..
March	2	1	20	20	7	8
April	2	1	..	..	..	..
May	2	1	17	18	..	..
June	3	1	28	29	5	6
July	3	1	..	..	..	..
August	..	..	16	17	..	..
September	3	2	27	28	5	6
October	2	1	..	..	..	..
November	2	1	15	16	..	..
December	3	2	30	31	17	18

Z. BURNHAM, *Judge.*

Whitby, Sept. 5, 1861. 15-tf

PHŒNIX-LIKE I RISE,

HAVING been burned out by the late fire, I would inform the Public and my numerous Patrons, that I have opened my Shop on Kent Street, in Mr. Thirkell's Waggon Shop, three doors East of the Town Hall, where I am prepared to stock Guns and repair them, New Guns and Rifles made up to order, and warranted to shoot well. Double and Single Guns bored out, and warranted to improve the shooting of them.

Feeling grateful for past favors, he solicits a continuance of them.

C. PASSAGE,

Lindsay, Sept. 5, 1861. 114-tf

W. S. FINCH,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

No. 5 King Street East, 3 doors from the corner of Yonge Street, Toronto.

CUSTOM-MADE Fashionable CLOTHING of the best kind always on hand.

Toronto, Sept. 5, 1861. 18-tf

H. C. RUSSELL'S Furniture Warehouse,

WALTON STREET, PORT HOPE, C.W.

THE Subscriber respectfully announces to the inhabitants of Lindsay and the surrounding country that he has now on hand one of the largest and

MOST COMPLETE ASSORTMENTS OF

FURNITURE

IN THE PROVINCE,

(*occupying Five Flats*, 24 by 60), which has been made of the very best material, by good workmen, without respect to time or cost; and in style, neatness of finish, durability of workmanship, and lowness of price, will compete with any other establishment.

Parties wishing *Good* and *Cheap Furniture*, will find it to their advantage to call, examine our stock, and get a List of Prices before purchasing elsewhere.

Orders from a distance punctually attended to; and any work not giving entire satisfaction, may be returned, subjecting us to charges, within ten days.

☞ *ALL WORKMANSHIP WARRANTED.*

LINDSAY FURNITURE WAREHOUSE.

TO THE INHABITANTS OF THE CO. OF VICTORIA.

THE Subscriber begs to inform the Farmers of the County of Victoria, that he continues to have on hand, and manufacture to order, ALL KINDS OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, of the best material, superior workmanship, and at *the lowest remunerating prices*—such as, Sofas, Bureaus; Common, French, and Sofa Bedsteads; Centre, Extension, Parlor, Dining, and Common Tables; Parlor, Dining, Rocking, Cane-bottom, and Common Chairs; Washstands, Cupboards, Corner What-nots, &c. &c. Believing that his work will give every satistisfaction, he respectfully solicits a call from intending purchasers.

THOMAS DEVANEY, Proprietor.

COFFINS,

of all sizes and various qualities,

always on hand, or made to order.

THOMAS DEVANEY.

Lindsay, Sept. 19, 1861. 110-tf

MONTREAL WHOLESALE AND RETAIL CASH STORE,

NORTH SIDE OF KENT STREET, LINDSAY.

W. L. M'DONALD & CO.

BEG to inform the inhabitants of Lindsay and the county of Victoria generally, that having escaped the late disastrous fire that destroyed the town of Lindsay, they still occupy the

BRICK STORE BELONGING TO DAVID BROWN.

They are led to believe that their customers in the country think that they cannot purchase goods as usual, or at former prices, in Lindsay, on account of the great fire, but they beg to assure them that they have not only a larger stock than ever on hand, but even

STILL LOWER THAN EVER WAS SOLD BEFORE IN LINDSAY.

Having just returned from Montreal, they have added over $7,000 worth of goods to their already large stock, and now feel assured that they can offer inducements that have never before been offered in this town. They have a larger stock and greater variety than any other three stores in town, and for cheapness and superiority cannot be surpassed even in Montreal or Toronto.

They have just opened, and now offer for Sale, a

Large Assortment of Dry Goods,

of all descriptions, which for goodness of quality and superiority of finish, cannot be equalled in town.

READY-MADE CLOTHING FOR THE MILLION,
of all Sizes, Patterns, and Qualities.

Liquors, Groceries, Crockery, Hardware, Leather, and Boots and Shoes,

which they intend to sell at extremely low rates for Cash, lower, they believe, than goods equal quality have hitherto been sold at in this town.

In the DRY GOODS DEPARTMENT, may be found Silks, Satins, Cobourgs, Delains, Merinos, Ginhams, Holland, Nankeen, and Muslins; brilliant and fast color Prints; Ladies' Mantle Cloth; Square and Scarf Shawls in Silk, Barege, Delaines, Cashmere, Stella, and Granadines; Straw and Millinery Bonnets; Head-Dresses, Parasols, Ribbons, Plumes, Feathers, Flowers, Gloves, Mitts, Hosiery, Hair-Nets, Hoops and Veils; Muslin Collars, Habits, and Sleeves; Children's Hoods and Hats; Trimmings, &c. &c. &c.

GROCERY DEPARTMENT.—Tea, Sugar, Soap, Candles, Starch, Blue, Rice, Tobacco, Indigo, Pepper, Mustard, Vinegar, Raisins, Currants, Nuts, Molasses, Syrup, Snuff, Dried Apples, and everything usually kept in a general store.

LIQUOR DEPARTMENT.—Port and Sherry Wine; Pale and Dark Brandy; Holland and Old Tom Gin; Toddy and Common Whiskey; Porter, Ale, and Rum; also, Beer by the barrel.

LEATHER DEPARTMENT.—Spanish Sole, Upper Leather, Calf Skins.—*Inspection.*

As they are well acquainted with the best markets, and have agents constantly on the look out for bargains at wholesale, they are warranted in asserting that they cannot be undersold by any other house in Lindsay, a statement which all who purchase from them are enabled to endorse. Give them a call, and they will spare no effort in securing your custom by giving good value for your money.

They do not quote the prices of their goods, preferring to let parties call and examine for themselves, in which case if goods and prices are not satisfactory, visitors need not buy.

Particular attention is directed to the Wholesale Department which is now complete, and goods can be purchased at this store cheaper than they can be had either at Toronto or Montreal.

To those persons (especially to those from the country) who so generously aided them on the day of the fire, they beg most respectfully to return their sincere thanks, and assure them that their acts of kindness shall never be forgotten.

Lindsay, Aug. 2, 1861.

CIRCULAR.

G. H. LENNON

Begs to announce to his customers and the general public, that in consequence of the destruction of his former Premises and Goods by the late terrible calamity, he has recommenced business on the

WEST SIDE OF WILLIAM STREET, LINDSAY,

OPPOSITE THE CROWN-LAND OFFICE,

where he has opened a

COMPLETE STOCK OF

GENERAL MERCHANDISE,

consisting in part of a choice assortment of the latest style

DRY GOODS,

Comprising Broad-cloths, Tweeds, Satinetts, Flannels, Cloaking, Shawls, Prints, Coburgs, Muslins, Delaines, Damasks, Table-cloths, Towelling, Cotton Yarns, Seamless Bags, &c. &c.

He would direct special attention to his Extensive

STOCK OF FAMILY GROCERIES, WINES, LIQUORS, &c.,

Among which will be found Tea, Tobacco, Sugar—Loaf, Lump, Crushed, and Muscovado; Rice, Coffee, Arrow-Root, Starch, Spices of all kinds. Pale and Dark Brandy; Toddy and Common Whiskey; Port and Sherry Wine; Rum, Gin, Vinegar, &c. &c.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Oatmeal, Barley, Rakes, Spades, Forks, Scythes, Pails, &c., with a full lot of Hardware, Glassware, and Crockery.

In every department of his business his stock will be found worthy of inspection, and he solicits a visit from his old customers, feeling confident that, for *Quality* and *Cheapness*, his Goods will compare favorably with any in the Town or County.

Lindsay, Aug. 6, 1861.

YOU DON'T SAY SO!!

DRS. LLOYD & KENNEDY, Surgical and Mechanical Dentists, Have REMOVED their Dental Office to WILLIAM ST., opposite Mr. Lisle's Butcher Shop.

Lindsay, Dec. 11, 1861. 127-tf

J. B. KNOWLSON, Fire and Life Insurance Agencies. Fire and Life Risks effected on the most favorable terms. Farm buildings and contents insured against loss or damage by fire, at very low rates, and all Losses promptly paid. Office: *Keenan's Brick Buildings, Kent St., Lindsay.* 127-6m

D. D. MACGILLIVRAY, Notary Public, Accountant, Conveyancer, Land Agent, Division Court Collector, and General Agency business, Lindsay. N.B.—All business entrusted to his care will be promptly attended to.

Lindsay, Dec. 1861. 127-3m

Lindsay Carriage Factory.

THE Undersigned beg to inform the inhabitants of Lindsay and surrounding country, that they have taken the Shop nearly opposite Mowrey's Foundry, lately occupied by Mr. George Workman, as a Carriage Factory, where they intend carrying on the business in all its branches.

They will keep constantly on hand and make to order, TOP and OPEN CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, GIGS, SULKEYS, WOOD and IRON AXLETREE WAGGONS, PLEASURE SLEIGHS, CUTTERS, LONG SLEIGHS, LUMBER BOBS, &c., &c.

Repairing work, Painting and Trimming done with neatness and despatch.

Horse-shoeing and jobbing done on the shortest notice by an experienced workman.

As none but the most experienced workmen will be employed, all work warranted. The best material used.

The Public will do well to give them a call before purchasing elsewhere, as they are sure to be suited at their Factory.

All Orders promptly attended to.

N.B.—Remember the place—Purdy's Mill, East of Mowrey's Foundry, on Ridout Street.

SMITH, CHAMBERS & SWITZER.

Lindsay, Nov. 28, 1861.

BOVARIUM.

GOOD Meat I keep, as all do know,
Adjoining Joseph Funk's;
The flies, I warrant, do not "blow"
Upon my tender junks.

Beef, Mutton, Lamb, and Veal also
In season you may find;
And, if of Soup you want "a go,"
Speak for the tails in time.

Good Marrow-bone, Kidneys likewise,
Sweet-breads, and Tit-bits all,
Livers and Tongues;—if you are wise,
You'll soon give me a call.

NED MORRIS.

Lindsay, Sept. 5, 1861. 114-tf

GREAT SALE OF

Winter Clothing.

CLOTHING WAREHOUSE RE-OPENED.

R. BUDGE & BROTHER, of Port Hope, have great pleasure in informing their numerous customers in Lindsay, and the public generally, that they are now opening a tremendous assortment of Fashionable

WINTER CLOTHING!

at Mr. A Wright's New Brick Block, Kent Street, Lindsay, at prices that defy competition.

Business to commence immediately. Sale on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, until further notice.

The Stock embraces every necessary for a Gentleman's Wardrobe. Fashionable Over-Coats from £1 to £3; Frock, Sack, Shooting and Walking Coats in Broad Cloth, Cassimere, Doeskins, Venetians, Scotch, Yorkshire, and Canadian Tweeds, Fulled Cloths and Satinetts; Vests of every description, varying in price from 3s 9d to 25s.—real novelties. Pantaloons in endless variety, and of every description of goods, and all sizes and shapes, at lower prices than were ever before heard of. Every garment they offer for sale is of their own manufacture, cut and made on the premises at their manufactory, Port Hope, and the workmanship is warranted; making it altogether the best Clothing Store in this part of Canada.

A choice assortment arriving every day.—Gents' furnishing goods in great variety; Hats, Caps, Shirts, Neckties, Gloves, Braces, Collars, Scarfs, Neckerchiefs, Socks, and other articles too numerons to mention.

☞ *The whole Stock will positively be sold at unprecedentedly low prices.*

Merchant Tailoring!

R. Budge & Brother would respectfully inform the gentlemen of Lindsay and surrounding country, that they keep constantly on hand all the Novelties of the Season, and that they are prepared to execute orders in all the latest styles of Gentlemens' Garments, at a saving of at least 20 per cent. A perfect fit warranted.

A very large Stock of Cloth to select from of Broad and Narrow Cloth, Beaver and other Over Coatings, West of England and Yorkshire Broad Cloths, French and English Black Doeskins and Fancy Trowserings, Venetians, Meltons and Fancy Coatings, Scotch, Yorkshire, West of England and Canadian Tweeds and Satinets, all of which will be made to order in their usual superior style, or sold by the yard in lengths to suit customers. Persons buying Cloth of us can have it cheaper than at any Dry Goods store, and can have it cut out free of charge.

Look out for Bargains on Kent Street, one door west of Bigelow's Block. Terms, Cash.

R. BUDGE & BROTHER,
Wholesale & Retail Clothiers.

Lindsay, Nov. 12, 1861. 126-6

ALBION HOTEL, MONTREAL.

L. W. DECKER, Proprietor.

IS pleasantly situated at the head of St. Paul Street, amongst the largest wholesale houses, in the city. It has (with business men generally, and especially with the best Merchants of both Provinces) become so great a favourite, that it is now acknowledged to be THE Business Hotel of Montreal. To meet the extensive increase during the last year in the business of the house, the proprietor has built a large addition. The Dining-Room has been extended and made more commodious; there have been completed a new wing, a great number of well ventilated sleeping-rooms, and the House throughout has been refitted, and now contains many improvements and conveniences hitherto unknown to its guests. The whole of the beds have, at a great expense, been furnished with NEW SPRING MATTRESSES. The proprietor expects that by continuing his personal management of the concern, "The Albion," to say the least of it will continue to be, as it now is, the best Dollar and a Half Hotel in Canada. 1-tf

New Goods! New Goods!

THE Subscriber having removed to the commodious premises lately occupied by Mr. Arch. Campbell, would inform his Customers and the Public, that he has received, and is from time to time receiving, a general Stock of DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HEAVY AND SHELF HARDWARE, CROCKERY, &c., an inspection of which he solicits from intending purchasers.

☞ [Rem]ember—One door West of old Stand.

ANDREW MACNAB.

Beaverton, Sept. 5, 1861. 24-tf

BARGAINS!

THE most extraordinary bargains ever offered in Lindsay are now to be had at W. J. WEBSTER'S recently established cheap BOOT & SHOE STORE, William Street, East side, opposite Veitch's Hotel, one door South of Jewett's Saloon. The subscriber has in store a very large and complete Stock of

FALL AND WINTER BOOTS, SHOES, RUBBERS, &c.,

which have been purchased exclusively for cash, and will be sold at prices to suit the views of the most economical. Persons in want of Boots, Shoes, &c., will find it to their advantage to call and examine his Stock and Prices, as he claims to give better bargains than can be had in any other house in this town. Remember! his Boots, &c., suit the *eye*, the *foot*, and the *pocket*. They *look* well, *fit* well, and *wear* well.

A large Stock of FAMILY GROCERIES just received, and will be offered at the lowest *Cash prices.*

All kinds of country produce taken in Exchange for Goods. *Positively no Credit.*

W. J. WEBSTER. 122-3m

Lindsay, Oct. 24, 1861.

Victoria Bakery and Grocery.

EMPORIUM OF TRADE.

MATTHEW BLAKELY

HAS much pleasure in announcing to his numerous customers and friends, that he has completed his arrangements for the Fall and Winter Trade—his Stock consisting of CROCKERY, GLASSWARE, GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, BOOTS and SHOES, GOOD BREAD, CAKES and BISCUIT, and all kinds of CONFECTIONARIES which, for variety and lowness of price, must command attention.

All his Goods will be sold low for Cash, and Cash only, as he is persuaded that the nimble sixpence is preferable to the slow shilling; for that reason, he is determined to sell only for the ready money.

Call and examine price and quality before purchasing elsewhere.

Corner of William and Peel Streets, south of Mr. T. Fournier's Hotel.

☞ **All outstanding Books, Debts and Notes, must be paid forthwith, as his Motto now is "Ready Money and no more Credit."**

Lindsay, Oct. 21, 1861. 121-tf

Furniture! Furniture!

NOTHING LIKE FURNITURE.

WILLIAM MARGECH begs leave to announce to the inhabitants of Lindsay and surrounding country that he has OPENED that LARGE STORE on KENT STREET, formerly occupied by Mr. J. Till, as a FURNITURE WAREROOM, where he has always on hand the Largest, Cheapest and Best Assortment in town, without exception, having done a large business for the last four years, and having great experience in the trade, is enabled to manufacture the best of Furniture from the best material. All work warranted.

W. M. pays particular attention to the UNDERTAKING.

☞ *Coffins always on hand and made to order.*

THE WANT SUPPLIED.

In connection with the Undertaking, W. M. keeps a HEARSE on hand, which can always be had on the most reasonable terms.

Lindsay, Oct. 17, 1861. 120-tf

The Glasgow House

(LATE POST-OFFICE),

WILLIAM STREET.

Dry Goods, Clothing, Groceries, and Crockery.

THE Subscriber would respectfully intimate to the residents of Lindsay and vicinity, that he is now opening and offering for sale a large and well-selected Stock in the above line, which, for quality and cheapness, cannot be equalled in Lindsay.

The Goods having been all selected by himself in the best market in Canada, he is confident in assuring Cash Purchasers that he can do as well by them as any other house in the trade.

LATEST FASHIONS in

Ladies' Cloaks, Hats, and Bonnets,

ALWAYS ON HAND.

☞ A CALL IS RESPECTFULLY SOLICITED.

WILLIAM SWEENEY.

The No. "40"

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

Hardware Store

HAS REOPENED in Mrs. PATRICK'S NEW BRICK BUILDING, opposite Messrs. W. L. M'Donald & Co.'s Cheap Cash Store, KENT STREET; and the Proprietors, believing the only way to recover their heavy loss by the late Fire is SMALL PROFITS and QUICK RETURNS, now offer to the Public the Stock of HARDWARE consisting of

BAND, BAR AND HOOP IRON,
NAILS, CHAINS, PAINTS, OILS, PUTTY, GLASS,
SADDLERY, and all descriptions of SHELF and HEAVY HARDWARE,

at prices lower than were ever before thought of in Lindsay.

☞ Country Merchants will find it to their advantage to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.

Remember—No. 40.

DRAKE & FOLEY.

☞ *CASH PAID FOR WHEAT.* ☜

Lindsay, Oct. 9, 1861. 119-tf

AT

A. J. Bounsall & Co.'s

WILLIAM STREET

Foundry and Machine Shops,

PLOUGHS, CULTIVATORS, STUMP-EXTRACTORS, CHURNS, THRESHING MACHINES, FANNING MILLS,

and other AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, are being constantly Manufactured and Repaired.

IRON CASTINGS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS ON MODERATE TERMS.

☞ *Smith's work in all its branches.*

∴ Persons indebted to A. J. BOUNSALL'S GROCERY ESTABLISHMENT previous to the Fire, are requested to bring cash or farm produce to the Foundry without delay, and save costs. 118tf

VICTORIA STOVE STORE,

One Door West of Wright's Boot and Shoe Store.

JOHN MOORE, Proprietor.

ALL Kinds of Job Work done on the shortest notice. A large quantity of Cooking, Box and Parlor Stoves on hand; also, M'Gee's "Protectionist," patented last June—the best that has ever been offered to the public. Drum Stoves, Reverse and Gallows Pipes, Stove Pipes, and Tinware of every description.

Merchants and Pedlers would do well to call and examine for themselves before purchasing elsewhere.

The highest price price paid for Sheepskins, and all kinds of produce taken in exchange.

ADAM GORDON,

DEALER IN

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, CROCKERY, &c. &c.

MANILLA, C.W.,

BEGS leave to inform the Public that he still continues to purchase Wheat, Pork, and other farm produce, at the *Highest Market Price.*

N.B.—*Bran and Shorts for sale.*

Manilla, Sept. 5, 1861.

TORONTO WHOLESALE STA[TION]ERS AND PAPER MANU[FAC]TURERS!

BUNT[IN, B]ROTHER & CO.

3 & 4 [Com]mercial Buildings, Yonge Street, TORONTO.

BEG to intimate to their numerous customers and the trade generally, that their stock will always be found replete with every description of goods in the Stationery department.

Blank Books of every description; Writing, Printing and Wrapping Papers.

These goods being all our own manufacture, we sell at much lower prices than those imported from Britain.

☞ TERMS LIBERAL ☜

Toronto, Sept. 5, 1861. 15-tf

OLD ESTABLISHED GENERAL STORE,

Adjoining T. Doheny's Hotel.

THE Subscriber, in returning thanks to the inhabitants of Lindsay and surrounding country for the very liberal patronage bestowed on him for the last four years, begs to announce that he feels under obligation to supply all their wants in his line at as LOW RATES and of as GOOD QUALITY as any House in Town. Having good connections along with twelve years' experience in the Montreal markets, he is enabled to make purchases on the very best of terms. His Stock of DRY GOODS and GROCERIES are now very complete, and arrangements made for a weekly supply. His TEAS, SUGARS, TOBACCOS, SPICES, &c., are all carefully selected and of the best quality. BOOTS and SHOES, PATENT MEDICINES, STATIONERY, and CROCKERY always in stock. FLOUR, OATMEAL, CORNMEAL, and FISH constantly on hand.

☞ All kinds of Country Produce taken in exchange for goods at cash price.

JAMES W[ATS]ON.

A NEW BROOM SWEEPS CLEAN!

THE Sub[scriber] having been appointed [AGENT] for the BOWMANVILLE BROOM [FA]CTORY, he has a word or two to say on [the] subject. The Brooms made by Mr. Clark, of the above mentioned Factory, are equal to any turned out by Canadian or American manufacturers, while they can be bought at as low a rate as either. The Merchants of the County can purchase at manufacturer's prices from the subscriber, who has a large supply constantly on stock.

JAMES WATSON.

Plant Fruit Trees!

THE Subscriber has also been appointed AGENT for the PETERBORO' NURSERY, Mr. John Gilmour, Proprietor. The TREES furnished by this Nursery have always given satisfaction; and the subscriber would recommend Farmers about to plant Trees to order from him rather than go to the States for an inferior article. Terms made known on application.

JAMES WATSON,
William Street, Lindsay.

Lindsay, Oct. 8, 1861. 119-tf

Column for Farmers.

HINTS FOR JANUARY.

Care of Stock.—Provide good warm shelter for all domestic animals. Cows will require much less food, and give one-third more milk when well protected from the cold; sheep often become weakened and die in winter from exposure. Some farmers have found that they lose less sheep by winter than during summer, where first-rate protection is given them; others by weighing, that they eat less and grow one-third faster. Keep your pig-stys clean and dry if you want your swine to thrive well and keep away the mange. Keep good warm houses for your poultry, with plenty of feed and water, for nine-tenths of the fowls that die in winter comes from exposure to the inclemency of the weather.

Economise in Feeding.—Have good feeding racks and save a quarter of the hay, otherwise trodden under foot. One ton lost in every four, is five in every twenty, equal to 25 dollars, at least, which would soon pay for many good racks. One ton lost in every four by exposure of the animals, is a large sum every winter, which would soon pay for good stables. Mix cut or chopped hay, with straw, and with meal and roots, and save much hay, with fine cattle, to boot. Chop corn-stalks fine, that cattle may eat all; get a good straw-cutter and keep it going. Fodder cattle regularly; give them water at all times; plenty of salt; keep the stables clean; keep them well littered; straw beds make plenty of manure; curry cows every day, and keep them perfectly clean, for filth and thrift are ever opposed; and let neatness, regularity, energy and order have full sway.

To Make Butter in Winter.—When the milk is strained it is put upon the stove and heated to near or quite scalding heat, and then set away for the cream to rise. After sufficient cream is gathered for a churning, it is placed where it will be kept warm a sufficient time for it to sour, (usually about twenty-four hours,) when it is subjected to the process of churning, which rarely occupies more than twenty or thirty minutes. Previous to our pursuing this method, it often requires from two to three, and sometimes four hours to accomplish the same result.

To Make Yellow Butter in Winter.—Put in the yolk of eggs just before the butter comes near the termination of the churning. This has been repeatedly tried and it makes very fine, sweet butter. It is kept by many as a great secret, but its great value requires publicity.

Cultivate the Mind.—Farmers should read agricultural books and papers, and thus get cheaply the long and hard-earned experience of others.

LIMING LAND.

"Will it pay?" seems to be the inquiry of all who have never tried it, nor seen in tried. That it will, is beyond doubt, when properly applied, and in many cases produce surprising results; but when carelessly applied, it is almost useless. The amount per acre and the manner of applying it depends materially on the kind of soil to be fertilised and its condition at the time. The intelligent farmer will generally be able to determine for himself. I have carefully observed a series of applications on a neighboring farm, by which its productiveness has been more than doubled. The soil was mainly limestone clay—the application from fifty to sixty bushels per acre. The result has exceeded expectation. During the past season a part of a field was limed, then all planted with corn; and the effect of the lime was visible for miles away. The part that was limed produced more and larger ears, the stalks were higher and looked greener. An experiment tried upon a red, gravelly soil thirteen years ago, is plainly visible yet in every crop, and in the clover, showing that it will permanently enrich the soil. I have often wondered why this valuable fertiliser was not more generally used. A neighbor here who built a substantial "draw kiln," to convert his surplus stone into lime for his own use, says that it is cheap at twenty cents a bushel—the selling price is ten cents. Lime should never be allowed to lay exposed and "bleach" during the winter, with the intention of having it turned under in the spring, for it loses its most valuable properties by exposure. Many persons upon first trial, are disappointed not necessarily in the expectations of the result—but for want of proper information.

A Beautiful but blind young lady recovered her sight after marriage. On hearing this, a bachelor wickedly observed that it was no uncommon thing for people's eyes to be opened by matrimony.

A Rest.—A man who was riding to market with a sack of potatoes before him, discovered that the horse was getting tired, whereupon he dismounted, put the potatoes on his shoulders, and again mounted, saying 'it was better that he should carry the 'taties, as he was fresher than the poor beast.'

Odds and Ends.

Sharp Enough.—There is a Yankee whose nose is so sharp that, after using a pocket handkerchief for a week, it is full of holes.

'Douglas, dear,' said a wife, appealing to her husband, in a small feminine dispute, 'Do you think I am generally bad tempered?' 'No, my dear,' says he, 'I think you are *particularly* so.'

An Apt Scholar.—A schoolmaster was teaching a 'three year old, who is a regular 'shaver' in his talk. The master asked 'What "B" stood for?—'George,' was his prompt answer.—'No, it stands for boy.'—Well, ain't George a boy?' he asked triumphantly.

'Is this good money?' said a man to a suspicious-looking wight who had made some purchase of him. 'It ought to be good, for I made it myself,' was the answer. With that he took the man up for coining; but the man, in his defence, proved that he made the money by boot-making.

The Barefooted Printer Boy.—Some thirty years ago a barefooted boy floated down the Susquehanna on a humble raft, and arrived at Harrisburgh. He came from the North, and belonged to a large family; all his worldly goods were tied up in a little pocket handkerchief. He sought and obtained employment in a printing office as an apprentice. From an apprentice to a journeyman, from a journeyman to a reporter, from a reporter to an editor, the printer boy worked his way, against obstacles which the suffering poor only know. The young aspirant became printer to the State, and by frugal management was soon enabled to accomplish the object nearest his heart—the establishment of his mother in a home above want. His brothers were his next care, and in a few years they, too, with his sisters, were independent in the world; the once barefooted printer boy was in possession of influence, surrounded by a young and affectionate family. He rose in office, until the barefooted printer boy was elected a United States senator. This man is Simon Cameron, the present Secretary of War.—*New York Herald.*

He Didn't Know He was Loaded.—'You will please to observe,' said an old schoolmaster, Lamwell, as he led a party of gentlemen through his school, 'that the boys are required to observe the utmost attention to quietness as well as discipline.' They had at this moment arrived in front of several boys standing around a water-bucket, and one had just charged his mouth with the contents of the cup, while the other gentleman was stooping over to recover his pen from the floor, when another, passing behind, snapped his fingers quick under the drinker's ear, which caused him on a sudden to eject the contents of his mouth over the pedagogue's bald pate. Standing upright, with his face and hair dripping, he shouted aloud, 'Who did that?' The party unanimously cried out, 'Jim Gunn, sir.'—'James Gunn, what did you do that for?' Jim, appalled at the mischief he had done, muttered that it was not his fault—that Tom Owen snapped him. This changed the direction of old Lamwell's wrath, and shaking his cane portentously over Owen's head, he asked, 'Did you snap Gunn?' The culprit, trembling with fear, muttered, 'Yes, sir, I snapped Gunn, but I didn't know that he was loaded.'

Reasons for Shaking Hands.—Why do we shake hands? It is a very old fashioned way of indicating friendship. Jehu said to Jehonadab, 'Is thine heart right as my heart is with thine heart? If it be, give me thine hand.' It is not merely an old-fashioned custom; it is strictly a *natural* one, and, as usual in such cases, we may find a physiological reason if we only take pains to search for it. The animals cultivate friendship by the sense of touch, as well as by the sense of smell, hearing, and sight and for this purpose they employ the most sensitive parts of their bodies. They rub their noses together, or lick one another with their tongues. Now, the hand is a part of the human body in which the senses of touch are highly developed; and, after the manner of the animals, we not only like to see and hear our friend (we do not usually smell him, though Isaac, when his eyes were dim, resorted to this sense as a means of recognition), we also touch him, and promote the kindly feelings by the contact and reciprocal pressure of the hands. Observe too, how this is illustrated by another of our modes of greeting. When we wish to determine whether a substance be perfectly smooth, and are not quite satisfied with the information conveyed by the fingers, we apply it to the lips and rub it upon them. We do so, because the sense of touch by experience that is developed in the lips more acutely developed. Accordingly, when we wish to reciprocate the warmer feelings, we are not content with the contact of the hands, and we bring the lips into service. A shake of the hands suffices for friendship, in undemonstrative English at least; but a kiss is the token of a more tender affection.—*Dr. Humphrey's Human Foot and Hand.*

CHURCH'S HOTEL (Late Thurston's House). By W. Y. CHURCH, PORT HOPE, C.W. Port Hope, Oct. 2, 1861. 118-tf

NORTH AMERICAN HOTEL, Walton Street, Port Hope, C.W. H. UINS, Proprietor. Passengers carried to or from the Cars or Boats free of charge. Port Hope, Sept. 5, 1861. 114-tf

HASTINGS' NEW HOTEL, John St., Port Hope, C.W. THOMAS WARREN HASTINGS, Proprietor. A Porter will attend the Steamboats and Cars. Port Hope, Sept. 5, 1861. 114-tf

Manilla House, Manilla. THE undersigned begs leave to inform his Friends and the Travelling Public that he has taken the above well-known Hotel, and trusts, by strict attention to business, and by endeavoring to do all in his power for the comfort and convenience of guests, to merit a share of public patronage. GOOD LIQUORS AND CIGARS. Comfortable accommodation for man and horse. Bab Pitouth always in attendance to take charge of Teams. S. CONWAY, Proprietor. 117-tf

RAILROAD HOUSE, MAIN STREET, CANNINGTON, C.W. THIS commodious House has been completely refitted by the present proprietor, and is now open for the accommodation of the travelling public. A good and warm Fire-place in the Bar, and every convenience for Horses. An attentive and careful Ostler always in attendance. ALEX. THOMPSON, Proprietor. Cannington, Sept. 5, 1861. 7-tf

ORILLIA HOUSE. ORILLIA, Co. SIMCOE, C.W. CONSIDERABLE additions having been made to this Hotel, the travelling public will have every attention paid to their wants, and at moderate prices. Extensive Stabling and a careful Ostler. JAMES QUINN, Proprietor. Orillia, Sept. 5, 1861. 1-tf

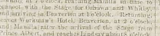
CLYDE HOTEL, King St. East, Toronto. JOHN MILL, PROPRIETOR. THE above House is greatly enlarged and completely renovated. Superior Stabling and attentive Ostlers. N.B.—East of the St. Lawrence Hall, on the opposite side of King Street. Toronto, Sept. 5, 1861. 1-tf

ALBION HOTEL, EAST MARKET SQUARE, TORONTO. THOROUGHLY Refurnished and Refitted by the present proprietor. Board—$1 00 per day. J. SMITH, Proprietor. Toronto, Sept. 5, 1861. 1-tf

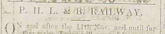
NEWBIGGING HOUSE (LATE CLARENDON HOTEL), Nos. 28, 30, and 32, FRONT ST., TORONTO. Board—One Dollar per day. Porters always in attendance at the Cars and Boats. W. NEWBIGGING, Proprietor. Toronto, Sept. 5, 1861. 1-tf

ROYAL MAIL STAGE. LEAVES Whitby daily, connecting with the Northern Stages for Manilla, Beaverton, and Lindsay. This is the shortest and cheapest route from Toronto to either of the above places. This stage leaves Scripture's Hotel every morning (Sundays excepted) on the arrival of the trains from east and west, and arrives in Prince Albert in time for the stages going north. Returning, leaves Prince Albert on the arrival of the Northern Stage, and arrives in Whitby in time for the trains going east and west. Good accommodation, and careful, obliging drivers. W. RAY, Proprietor. Sept. 5, 1861. 1-tf

LINDSAY AND BEAVERTON STAGE LINE. UNTIL further notice, a Stage will leave Fournier's Hotel, Lindsay, every Lawful morning at 7 o'clock, reaching Manilla in time to connect with the Stage for Oshawa and Whitby, and arriving in Beaverton at 1 o'clock. Returning, leaves Workman's Hotel, Beaverton, at 2 o'clock, and Manilla after the arrival of the Stage from Prince Albert, and reaches Lindsay about 8 o'clock. Fares reasonable. The Proprietor will not be responsible for parcels or baggage, unless booked and paid for. HUGH WORKMAN, Proprietor. Lindsay, Oct. 16, 1861. 120-tf



P. H. L. & B. RAILWAY. ON and after the 11th Nov., and until further notice, Trains will run as follows: Mail Train will leave Lindsay at 8.00 a.m., arrive at Port Hope at 11.35 a.m. Mail Train will leave Port Hope at 2.00 p.m., arrive at Lindsay at 5.40 p.m. The above Trains run in connection with the Grand Trunk Railway. T. A. WILLIAMS, Superintendent. THOMAS RIDOUT, Manager. Port Hope, Feb. 22, 1861. 114-tf



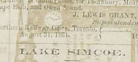
NORTHERN RAILWAY. ON and after MONDAY, SEPT. 2nd 1861, Trains will run as follows:—

TORONTO. Leave: Mail . . . 7 15 a.m. Express . . . 4 10 p.m. Arrive: Express . . . 10 30 a.m. Mail . . . 8 05 p.m.

COLLINGWOOD. Leave: Express . . . 5 30 a.m. Mail . . . 3 00 p.m. Arrive: Mail . . . 1 00 p.m. Express . . . 9 40 p.m.

Mail Train leaving Toronto at 7.15 a.m., connects with new Steamer "Emily May," on Lake Simcoe daily, which makes the trip around the lake to Orillia and return in time to connect with Mail South same evening to Toronto. Mail Train also connects daily with Steamer "Clifton" at Collingwood, for Thornbury, Meaford, Cape Rich, and Owen Sound. J. LEWIS GRANT, Superintendent. Northern Railway Office, Toronto, August 31, 1861. 114-tf

LAKE SIMCOE. FALL ARRANGEMENT.



Steamer EMILY MAY. DURING the remainder of the season, commencing on Monday, 18th November, 1861, the Steamer EMILY MAY will leave Orillia every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, calling at Beaverton at 12 o'clock noon, en route for Bell Ewart, arriving in time for the evening train. Will leave Bell Ewart every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, on the arrival of the morning train from Toronto. The EMILY MAY leaves Beaverton, at 1 o'clock, en route ... Evening Trains ... The EMILY MAY always connects with the up in the most comfortable ... South. Meals can be obtained on board ... Fare from Beaverton to Toronto, $2... Nov. 18, 1861. 117-tf

MONEY TO LOAN. THE Subscriber is prepared to negotiate Loans on good Real Estate security, at moderate rates, from one to ten years at the option of the borrower. J. D. KNOWLSON. Lindsay, Oct. 16, 1861. 120-tf

THE Subscriber having been appointed AGENT for the Commercial Building and Investment Society, of Toronto, is prepared to receive applications for LOANS on FREEHOLD PROPERTY, in sums from 200 to 2000 Dollars, for any period not exceeding Ten years. G. H. LENNON, Agent. Lindsay, Nov. 25, 1861. 126-4

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Lombard Street and Charing Cross, LONDON. Established in 1782. GILLESPIE, MOFFATT & Co., Agents for Canada. OBADIAH BIGELOW, Agent, Lindsay. INSURANCES against Loss by Fire are effected on the most favorable terms, and Losses paid without reference to the Board in London. No charge made for Policies. Lindsay, Dec. 1, 1861. 127-tf

THE LIVERPOOL & LONDON FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY. Established in 1836. CAPITAL—TWO MILLIONS STERLING. Daily Income, $7500. Invested Funds, $6,229,130. Invested in Canada, over $200,000. Duty Paid to Government in 1860, £57,430 Sterling. Liability of the entire body of Shareholders unlimited—All Directors must be Proprietors in the Company.

CANADA BOARD OF DIRECTORS. T. B. ANDERSON, Esq., Chairman. ALEX. SIMPSON, Esq., Dep.-Chairman. JAMES MITCHELL, Esq. HENRY STARNES, Esq. E. J. S. MAITLAND, Esq. HENRY CHAPMAN, Esq. J. H. MAITLAND, Resident Secretary. THE BANK OF MONTREAL, Bankers. All losses are paid in Canada without reference to the Home Board, immediately on proof, without deduction of interest or discount. This Company has now been doing business in Canada for over 10 years. Insurances on every description of property and goods effected in the above first-class Company, at the lowest possible rates consistent with security. Applications to be made to JAMES HEAP, Agent for Lindsay and Co. Victoria. Sept. 5, 1861. 114-tf

WESTERN ASSURANCE COMPANY OF TORONTO, C.W. Capital, $400,000. Incorporated 1851. President: ISAAC C. GILMOR, Esq. Vice-President: M. ROSSIN, Esq. DIRECTORS: JOSHUA G. BEARD, ISAAC C. GILMOR, JOHN McMURRICH, ROBERT STANTON, GEORGE MICHIE, MARCUS ROSSIN, THOS. HAWORTH, ROBERT GILMOR, W. HENDERSON, Esqs. Secretary and Treasurer, Bernard Haldan. Solicitor, Angus Morrison. Bankers, Bank Upper Canada. Benjamin Switzer, Inspector. HEAD OFFICE—CHURCH ST., TORONTO, With Agencies all over the Province. The Business of this Company confined exclusively to the Fire Department. Assurances effected against loss or damage by Fire, on all descriptions of Buildings and their contents, on favorable terms, and at rates of premium as low as that of any other responsible Company. Terms of Application, and all necessary information, to be had on applying to DAVIDSON & GORDON, Agents at Beaverton. Toronto, Sept. 5, 1861. 25-tf

PROVINCIAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA, FOR FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE. Established 1849. INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT. HEAD OFFICE—TORONTO. Subscribed Capital—$1,985,080. President—Hon. John Hillyard Cameron. Vice-President—J. S. Howard, Esq. DIRECTORS. Hon. John H. Cameron, Hon. George Crawford, Hon. Malcolm Cameron, R. P. Colton, Esq., J. S. Howard, Esq., Lewis Moffat, Esq., George Duggan, Esq., John Cameron, Esq., Angus Morrison, Esq., E. C. Jones, Esq., W. L. Perrin, Esq. Manager & Secretary, James Sydney Crooker, Esq. Assistant Secretary, J. Woolhouse, Esq. Inspector of Agencies, G. B. Spencer, Esq. Solicitors, Messrs. Duggan and Burns. Bankers, The Bank of Toronto. Fire and Marine Insurance business transacted by this Company at its various Agencies, as well as at the Head Office, Toronto, at fair and average rates. CHARLES C. KELLER, Agent at Beaverton.

FIRE KING SAFES ALL SAFE. THREE of the Fire King Safes manufactured by the Duryee & Forsyth Manufacturing Co., Rochester, N.Y. were in the late fire at Lindsay, and by the following certificates it will be seen that they have proved to be Fire-proof. Lindsay, Sept. 27, 1861. This is to certify that I have had one of the Fire King Safes, manufactured by the Duryee & Forsyth Manufacturing Co., Rochester, N.Y., which Safe was in the great fire of July 30th, 1861, ... being in the fire for six hours. (Signed,) W. M. ERWIN. This is to certify that I had one of the Safes of the Manufactory of Duryee & Forsyth, which stood a very strong fire in a wooden building at the late conflagration here—contents, Books and Papers, were found afterwards in a good state of preservation. R. LANG, Mayor of Lindsay. Lindsay, Sept. 28, 1861. The above Certificates will show that Messrs. J. & J. Taylor, of Toronto, have made erroneous statements regarding the Duryee & Forsyth Safes. They say in their Advertisement that a Safe of Duryee & Forsyth's Manufacture proved worthless in the late fire at Lindsay, ... The community will ... liable as J. & J. Taylor's, if not more so. F. McK. MACDONALD, Sole Canadian Agent for the Duryee & Forsyth Manufacturing Co., Rochester, N.Y. Toronto, Sept. 30, 1861. 119-tf

ROBERT CAMPBELL BEGS to call the attention of the inhabitants of Beaverton and North Ontario, to his extensive stock of DRY GOODS, consisting of Dress Goods, Shawls, Mantles, Furs, Cottons, Stripe Shirtings, Broadcloths, Tweeds and Satinettes, Hats and Caps, &c. READY-MADE CLOTHING. A large assortment of Men's and Boys' Coats, Vests, and Pants, being made on the premises. A fresh stock of Teas, Sugars, and Tobaccos, &c., just received. Call before purchasing elsewhere, as great bargains will be given for Cash. Perry's Brick Buildings, Whitby. ... 5, 1861. 5-tf

THE PEOPLE'S GREAT BOOKS. ANY OF THESE BOOKS WILL BE FORWARDED BY MAIL, POST PAID, TO ANY ADDRESS, ON RECEIPT OF PRICE BY JOHN E. POTTER, PUBLISHER, No. 617 SANSOM ST., PHILADELPHIA, PA. Agents Wanted Everywhere.

The Horse & his Diseases; By Robert Jennings, V.S., Professor of Pathology and Operative Surgery in the Veterinary College of Philadelphia, Professor of Veterinary Medicine in the late Agricultural College of Ohio, Secretary of the American Veterinary Association of Philadelphia, Etc., Etc. 12mo., Cloth, Extra. Price 1 25.

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D. SUTHERLAND, Tailor, 1st con. Thorah, opposite Mr. Smith's house, (late of Montreal) would respectfully inform the Public that he is prepared to make up work entrusted to him in the latest style and at the lowest renumerating prices. 5-tf

S. L. BEEBE, Axe, Auger, and General Edge-Tool Manufacturer, Simcoe Street, Beaverton. 1-tf

WM. BROUGH, House-Carpenter and Joiner, Manufacturer of approved Fanning Mills, Mara Street, Beaverton. 1-tf

ANSON W. BIRCHARD, Blacksmith, Simcoe Street, Beaverton, (late M'Kinnon's stand,) begs leave to announce to the inhabitants of Thorah and surrounding Townships, that he is prepared to do all kinds of general Blacksmithing on the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms. Ready-made work constantly on hand. Horse-shoeing done with neatness and dispatch. Ordered work warranted. Intending purchasers would do well to call and examine his various articles before buying elsewhere. 1-tf

GLOVER'S HOTEL,

SIMCOE STREET, BEAVERTON, C.W.

THE above Hotel has, for a number of years, been well known to the travelling community and public in general, is now completely renovated and altered so as to suit the comfort and requirements of visitors.

N.B.—Good Stabling and attentive Ostlers.

DAVID GLOVER, *Proprietor.*

Beaverton, Sept. 5, 1861. 1-tf

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER will be in attendance at the Town Hall, Beaverton, every Saturday, from 10 o'clock, a.m., until 3 o'clock, p.m., for the convenience of parties having business to transact with him.

GEORGE SMITH, *Township Clerk.*

Thorah, Sept. 5, 1861. 1-tf

R. J. WILSON, Barrister and Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery, &c., Whitby, C.W.
Office—In Walace Block.
Whitby, Sep. 5, 1861. 1-tf

ANGUS RAY, General Agent, Conveyancer, Issuer of Marriage Licenses, and Township Clerk, Eldon P. O. 15 tf

JOHN JAMIESON, Tailor (late of Glasgow), Main Street, WOODVILLE. Clothing made up in the latest style. Orders solicited.

BANKS' HOTEL, Main Street, Oakwood. ☞ Good Stabling and a careful Ostler.
WM. BANKS, Proprietor. 118-tf

N. G. HAM, Barrister and Attorney-at-Law. *Office*—Opposite the Registry Office, Brock Street, Whitby.
Whitby, Sep. 5, 1861. 1 tf

R. J. GUNN, M.D., Surgeon to the County Gaol, Byron Street, Whitby.
Whitby, Sep. 5, 1861. 1-tf

A. SPRING, Licensed Auctioneer for the County of Ontario. *Residence*—Greenbank. Orders received at the office of this paper. N. B.—All communications promptly attended to.
Sep. 5, 1861. 12-tf

S. H. COCHRANE, L.L.B., Barrister, Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Notary-Public, &c. &c. *Office*—In Bigelow's new building, Dundas Street, Whitby.
Whitby, Sep. 5, 1861. 1-tf

J. HAMER GREENWOOD, Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Notary-Public, Conveyancer, &c., Whitby, C. W. Rooms in Victoria Block, next to Registry Office on Brock Street.
Whitby, Sep. 5, 1861. 1-tf

CAMERON & MACDONELL, Barristers and Attorneys-at-Law, Solicitors to the County Council, Ontario. *Office*—At the Court House, South Wing.
Whitby, Sep. 5, 1861. 1-tf

FARMERS' INN,

MAIN STREET, MANILLA, C.W.

Every attention paid to Travellers. Good Stabling and a careful Ostler.

W. H. THOMPSON, *Proprietor.* 119-tf

Poetry.

BY-AND-BYE.

Where'er heavy hearts are beating,
Comes the gently whispered greeting,
Hope's sweet voice is e'er repeating,
By-and-bye! by-and-bye!
Chase the tear-drop, check the sigh,
Joy is coming by-and-bye!

Rosy childhood's pulse is bounding,
To that magic whisper's sounding,
Telling of the joys abounding
By-and-bye, by-and-bye.
Haste the moments, let them fly;
Joys, we'll grasp them by-and-bye!

To the student, pale and weary,
Through the night-hours, long and dreary,
Steals an echo soft, yet cheery,
By-and-bye! by-and-bye!
Flinch not, pause not, guerdon high
Shall reward thee by-and-bye!

To him across the ocean foaming,
Far from home and loved ones roaming,
Floats an echo through the gloaming,
By-and-bye! by-and-bye!
Thrills the warm heart, lights the eye,
With thoughts of meeting by-and-bye!

The watcher by some loved one lying
Wan and helpless, to her sighing,
Hears angelic tones replying,
By-and-bye! by-and-bye!
Watch and pray; the languid eye
Health shall brighten by-and-bye!

The mourner by the green grave weeping,
Where a cherished form is sleeping,
Hears a spirit softly speaking,
By-and-bye! by-and-bye!
Dear one, lift thy thoughts on high,
We shall meet thee by-and-bye!

—*Christian Moray.*

Miscellaneous.

GREAT FIRE IN CHARLESTON, S.C.

REPORTED DESERTION OF A WHOLE REGIMENT.

Panama, Dec. 6th.—The Uncle Sam, from San Francisco Nov. 21st, arrived here at 6 o'clock this afternoon. She has 175 passengers, five officers and 309 troops from San Diego.

Fort Monroe, Dec. 16th.—The Norfolk and Richmond papers give full particulars of the extensive fire in Charleston. The fire broke out about 9 o'clock on the evening of the 11th inst., in Russell and Old's Sash Factory, at the foot of Herjet Street, extending to the machine shop of Cameron & Co. Before midnight, the fire had assumed an appalling magnitude, and meeting, the Street from the Market to Queen Street was one mass of flame. As tenement after tenement was enveloped in flames the panic became awful, and thousands of families evacuated their houses and filled the streets. The buildings in the lower part of the city, where the fire broke out, were principally of wood. At midnight the Circular Church and Institute Hall were burning. At 1 o'clock the fire tended more southward, towards the corner of Archdale and Queen Street to the Charleston Hotel, and to the end of Hoyt Street. Crossing Market Street, the fire spread down East Bay to Cumberland Street, and across to the Miles House. All the buildings on King Street, from Clifford nearly to Broad Street were destroyed before 3 A.M. General Ripley, who superintended the movements of the troops who arrived at the scene about this time, ordered several buildings on the route of the conflagration to be blown up. After some time the order was executed, but not before the Theatre and Lloyd's Coach Factory, opposite the Express Office, had caught fire and were destroyed. At about 4 o'clock the wind changed the direction of the flames towards Broad Street. Soon after the St. Andrew's Hall took fire and subsequently the Cathedral, and it also went. The fire made a clean sweep through the city, making its track from East Bay to King Street. The Charleston *Courier* of the 13th gives the list of between 200 and 300 sufferers, and says that the loss is estimated at from 5 to 7 millions of dollars.

The Lynchburg *Virginian* of Friday says that a Maryland Regiment has deserted from Lincoln's army with their arms and equipments. It was sent out to do picket duty, and when in front of our lines, it hoisted the Confederate flag, and marched into Centreville accompanied by the Colonel and all the other officers.

FRENCH OPINION ON THE SEIZURE OF THE COMMISSIONERS.

La Patrie says that "it has been informed, from a private source, that Rear Admiral Milne, commander in chief on the North American and West Indies station, had, on hearing of the outrage committed on the Trent, sent three steam frigates to the island of Cuba, to escort until new orders, the steamer which plies between the Havana and St. Thomas." "It appears," says *La Patrie*, "that information has been received at Washington by the American Government that important personages of the Southern States were continually taking that route, and that the expedition of the San Jacinto would be renewed. To prevent such a repetition Admiral Milne sent the frigates in question." *La Patrie*, commenting on this affair, in an article signed by M. Cuchoval de Clarigny, says:—

"The pretext that Messrs. Mason and Slidell were seized as contraband of war, could only be admitted if the Envoys of the South had wished to make use of the Trent to introduce arms or ammunition into America; but they were, on the contrary, leaving America for Europe, and there were no arms on board the steamer. The emissaries or agents of a Government have not been regarded as 'contraband of war.' Consequently there has been a manifest violation of the English flag, and it is to be feared that it was ordered by the Cabinet at Washington in its desire to seize, at all risks, the despatches of which the Envoys of the South were the bearers.

"Under any circumstances, the British Government cannot dispense with exacting, as a reparation, the dismissal of the officers of the San Jacinto, the liberation of the passengers taken from the Trent, and an indemnity for them. Will the Cabinet at Washington be able to make all these concessions in face of the state of irritation in which the press of the North keeps the population against England? It is, therefore, to be feared that complications of the most serious nature may arise between England and the United States, and we perfectly understand the impression the news produced on the London Stock Exchange. Reinforcements for Canada were already in formation, and they have been ordered by the English Government to sail forthwith."

MILITARY EXCELLENCE—HOW TO LOVE THE RIFLE.

Love rules the world, we are told, and the actual dominion of the little deity is pretty generally acknowledged, but we don't know that we should have looked for any particular manifestations of his presence in the School of Musketry at Hythe. Yet there, as elsewhere, love keeps the world going. The first lesson impressed upon a volunteer is that he must regard his rifle as a mistress. It is not practice that makes marksmen, but love. "Volunteers," says Gen. Hay, "must love their rifle, and then shooting will come of itself." Col. Wildford follows up the General's lecture with equal single-mindedness and devotion. He tells his class that "no jewel on our gracious Sovereign's dressing-table requires so much care, or merits so much attention, as the rifle placed in the hands of the volunteer." What caps the whole story is the remark that every volunteer, before leaving Hythe, does really come round to these opinions. Col. Money, who gave us yesterday the fruits of his experience, lays it down as an eternal truth that "every man who has no defect in his sight"—and we suppose we must add, who loves his rifle,—"can and will become a good shot." The thing needs only common care and attention. It is all mechanical matter. If a man will but learn his drill and keep his rifle clean, his bullet will be safe to hit the mark. This cleanliness, however, is a most important element in the business. The state of the rifle governs the result of the whole practice; in fact, we may say, on the authority now produced, that rifle practice, to a great extent, means rifle-cleaning.—*London Times.*

TWO DESERTERS FROM THE 100TH REGIMENT SHOT BY A COLORED MAN.—EXCITING CHASE ON THE LAKE.

Two privates belonging to the 100th Regiment, named respectively Hickler and Swellinger, and who have only been in Her Majesty's service about a couple of weeks, took it into their heads to attempt to desert and go over to the Yankees yesterday, but were brought back to their allegiance in a somewhat peculiar manner, "and thereby hangs a tale." A little colored boy named Tom Words has, it appears, been in the habit of frequenting the quarters of the men of the 100th, and doing "odd chores," for which he received payment in rations. He is somewhat a favorite with the men, being active and obliging. Yesterday he was requested by the privates above mentioned to go down town and hire a boat, as they wished to sail over to the Island. He did so, and the men left in the boat. When they reached the island they encountered two fishermen, namely, Martin Mellon and Robert Barry, the latter a colored man. The soldiers informed them of their wish to desert, saying, "They had been too long in Canada," and wished the fishermen to exchange garments with them. This, both positively refused to do, and advised them to return to Toronto. Barry, however, treated them with much kindness and invited them to visit his hut, where they partook of supper. Here they made another proposal to exchange the boat they had rented for a sail-boat loaded with herrings, and anchored in the lake, close to the shore, saying that they could cross to Rochester in it. This he very naturally refused to do, and the men left the hut, Barry being under the impression that they were about to return to the Fort. This was about nine o'clock in the evening, and the moon was shining brightly. Barry's astonishment may be imagined when, on looking out the hut door a short time afterwards, he observed the sail-boat, with the two men on board, some distance out into the Lake, and apparently under way for Yankee-land. He instantly summoned Mellon and Patrick Gray, who has charge of the Island fishing for Mrs. Durney, and manning a boat set off in pursuit. Before going on board Barry, who is a strong powerful man and a good shot, loaded his gun with duck-shot, and laid it down in the bow of the boat to be ready for any emergency. He then seized the bow oar, Mellon the stern one, while Gray used a paddle to steer with and facilitate their progress. "A stern chase" is proverbially "a long one," and on this occasion the fugitives were favored with a fair wind. They hoisted both sails on board the boat and sat at their ease, while their pursuers had to "go in on their muscle." After a most exciting chase, which lasted about two hours, and when both boats were between six and seven miles from land, the wind suddenly fell, and the sails were seen to flap against the masts. This was the signal for renewed vigor on the part of the three pursuers, and they soon were within hailing distance. "Heave to," lustily shouted Barry; but instead of replying an attempt was made to get the sail-boat on another tack, as the wind was freshening. Finding that his summons to surrender was not likely to be attended to, and fearing the men would escape with the boat, he picked up his musket and fired a shot on board. Both men were seen to fall into the bottom of the boat, and the pursuers were soon alongside. On making enquiry they found that Swillinger had been shot in the face and Hickler in the right breast, neither, however, being dangerously wounded. A long and a steady pull brought them to the Old Fort with the prisoners some time after midnight, and finding Lieut. Nagel, of the 30th Regiment, to be the officer on duty, they related to him the particulars of the capture, and handed over the prisoners, who were taken into the guard-house, where their wounds were dressed. Mellon and Barry then surrendered themselves to answer any charge that might be brought against them. Gray had landed on the Island. Lieut. Nagel despatched one of his men to Queen street Police Station, and a constable arriving, they were taken to the station. As the deserters had been severely, although not dangerously, wounded, they were conveyed to the Hospital. Mellon and Barry appeared before the Police Magistrate yesterday, and were remanded, but admitted to bail on their own recognisances, a note having been received from the Regimental Surgeon that the wounded men might not be able to appear in court for two or perhaps three weeks. Gray also surrendered himself in the afternoon, and was also admitted to bail. It is reported by the men belonging to the 100th that Hickler and Swellinger have both been seen making sketches of the fortifications, now in progress, within the last few days, and that both have received a good education. Swellinger was charged by one of the non-commissioned officers, the other day, with being an American, but this he denied. No doubt the full particulars about these latter points will come out when the Magistrate investigates the case.—*Globe.*

THE HOGAN MURDER CASE.

A NEW TRIAL GRANTED.

The case of the prisoner James Brown, convicted of the murder of J. S. Hogan, M.P.P., on the night of the 1st of December, 1859, came up before the Court of Queen's Bench yesterday, when their lordships gave their decision on the application made by the prisoner's Counsel (Mr. J. H. Doyle) for a new trial, on the ground that the evidence was insufficient to convict, and that his lordship Chief Justice Draper had rejected material evidence offered by the defence.

Chief Justice Robinson, after stating the present position of the case, and reading the "special case" submitted by Chief Justice Draper for the opinion of the Court, said that it had appeared to him from the first that the evidence of James Dolan ought to have been received. The question of the relevancy of the testimony of witnesses in civil and criminal cases was not, he proceeded to say, raised so frequently now as formerly. The reason of this the learned Chief Justice stated at some length. Counsel were now allowed to put many questions to witnesses which had no bearing upon the case, in the hope that they might be enabled to entrap them. Then a witness might make some statement foreign to the case, which the counsel might desire to rebut for the purpose of discrediting the witness on other points, and stamping him as a perjurer. The Court could not, of course, allow this, for it would raise a number of independent issues and create much prejudice. But in this case that kind of objection did not hold good. For a witness was called to prove that the murder could not have been committed in the manner stated by the chief witness for the Crown, Ellen McGillick—the very subject under inquiry. The evidence might not have directly affected Brown, but there was no doubt that it was material to the question as to the manner in which deceased had met his death. It has been sworn by McGillick that the deceased had been struck by Jane Ward with a stone, and thereby rendered insensible, and that then the men, including Sherrick, came up and Hogan was thrown over the bridge. Now, if Brown had proved that Jane Ward was dead at the time, and therefore could not have been there, or that Sherrick was dead, such evidence could hardly be regarded as other than material. Then, if he could prove that Sherrick was at a distance at the time, and therefore could not have been present at the murder, would it not be regarded in the same light as evidence to show that he was dead. If McGillick had merely mentioned as present a person whom she thought as Sherrick, the evidence might not have so great a bearing upon the case; but she had professed to know him, and had spoken of him confidently that the jury could have [no] doubt that there was any mistake on [her] part. The Chief Justice put one or [two] other suppositious cases for the pu[rpose] of showing that the evidence exc[luded] was a part of a *res gesta* and should have been received. On this ground he thought the application for a new trial should be granted.

Justices Maclean and Burns concurred.

The prisoner will therefore be tried again at the next assizes for the city of Toronto.

NATIONAL CHARACTERISTICS.

We know not how it is, but there is a sensitiveness felt whenever an "adopted citizen" is asked from what country he may have originally emigrated; and many of them wish to conceal their birth-place, by asserting that they hail from some place a thousand miles—east, west, north, or south—away from the veritable spot. This, however, is seldom the case with natives of the British Isles, although a man may sometimes exhibit a little curiosity with regard to the purpose of the querist. You may ask an Englishman, for instance, this question: "What countryman are you, sir?" and, ten chances to one, he will instantly throw his hat back on his head, and with upraised right arm, reply: "I am an Englishman—by Jove!" Ask a Scotchman the same question: and he will look you straight in the face, and respond: "I'm a Scotchman; and what abaut it?" Ask a son of the Emerald Isle the same question; and he will draw the rim of his crownless hat over his eyes, hitch up the seat of his breeches, and answer: "I am from Ireland, your honor; but shure 'an there is good an' bad in all countries!" These characteristics, of course, are only noticeable among those in humble life. The wealthy inhabitants of all large cities seem to have a great similarity in the fashionable modes of address and manner of living; but the "sayings and doings" of the poorer classes—the peasantry—are of a more distinctive nature, and vividly show the national characteristics of the people. If you meet an Englishman on a Sunday, he will immediately ask: "Have you dined?" and if you reply by a negative, he will add: "Oh! I have a piece of good roast beef at home; come with me!" As the Englishman eats, so the Irishman drinks. Meet an Irishman on Sunday, he will tell you where you can get a glass of good whiskey. The Scotsman thinks of neither eating nor drinking on the Sabbath; but he asks the first neighbor he meets: "Weel man, was ye at the kirk the day; and whae preached?"

A VERY BAD PRACTICE.

A recent letter, incidentally referring to a bright 12-year old girl, in whom we have a relative's interest, says: "....She is trying hard to keep up with an advanced class, so as to get her diploma with them after another year....She studies four hours every night, and is up at her lessons early in the morning...."

Now, for her benefit, and for that of thousands of others, we wish to say to parents, that no growing child, no one not having nearly attained full physical development, can endure such study without serious danger. *Six hours a day at books, in school and out of it, are enough for any child under sixteen.* At the risk of losing friends, we say positively that any teacher is at fault who does not so time the amount and length of studies and the exercises of the school, that scholars shall not be required to 'learn their lessons at home,' or else lose caste and standing in the school. If the exercises are varied so that only three or four hours of mental application, *recitations included*, are required at the school rooms, then an hour or two, according to age may be devoted to study at home, but never after sundown. It is not possible for a healthy, vigorous development of the body to go on at the same time with close mental effort. As the mind acts through the physical machine—the body—it is all important to secure a good machine first. *After* this is built up, perfect in all its parts, you may make almost unlimited drafts upon it. Give the children light suppers, with no mental work in the evening, and they will sleep well, digest well, grow well, be well, and by and by they will do well. The reason why the farm, and the lowly walks of life, have furnished so large a proportion of our successful men and women, is because the children there grow up with less of mental labor, and more of physical stamina. Your quiet studious children make nice pets—little earthly angels—but they *never* grow into active energetic men and women.

We offer no apology for *lazy* scholars. Give the children short lessons, and few of them, and *require* them to learn these WELL, and *study* while they do study; let them get their own lessons, and not have them all simplified and explained so as to require no effort on their own part; then let them devote 17 or 18 hours out of 24 to sleeping, eating, and especially to active exercise of some kind, and you thus develop habits of close application and self reliance, and build up a body that is not a candidate for a puny existence, or an early grave. Please stop that little 12-year old from night study. It is not all important that she "finish her studies" at any particular time. One year more devoted to acquiring the same amount of mental discipline, will add many years to her life, or at least make the years of her womanhood far more effective ones.—*American Agriculturist.*

MORE TROOPS FOR CANADA.—The London *Times* of the 25th ult., says a rumor was prevalent at the head-quarters of the Royal Marines, Chatham, the day previous, that in addition to the expeditionary force of Royal Marines which had just proceeded to Mexico, the Government had decided on despatching a battalion of Marines to Canada.

Ladies' Olio.

There is nothing in this world which is so venerable as the character of parents; nothing so intimate and endearing as the relation of husband and wife; nothing so tender as that of children; nothing so lovely as that of brothers and sisters. The little circle is made one by a single interest and by a singular union of the affections.

To a lady who had ventured to oppose Dr. Parr with more warmth of temper than cogency of reasoning, but who apologised by saying "it was the privilege of women to talk nonsense," he replied, "No, madam, it is not their privilege, but their infirmity. Ducks would walk if they could, but nature suffers them only to waddle!"

AN INDIAN CUSTOM.

Their funeral rites are at once affecting and shocking. During our stay with Hawes, we were present at the burial of a petty chief. According to usage, they slew one of his wives and two of his best horses on his tomb to keep him company, the Indians say, "in the happy hunting grounds," the distant land whither his soul had fled to the chase of unknown game. The deceased had selected his prettiest wife to accompany him on his last journey. After two horses had been sacrificed, the unfortunate young woman stepped without flinching on the tomb of her husband, whose brother forthwith cut off her hair, and then shot her through the heart. We shuddered at the spectacle, but the Indians' prejudices render them indifferent to everything even death itself. Earth was heaped over the two bodies, the horses were buried beside them, and, after hiding the victim's hair at some little distance, all was over.

THE UNPOETICAL WIFE.

Siebenbas could never inspire Lenette with a lyrical enthusiasm of love in which she could forget heaven and earth and everything else. She could count the strokes of the clock between his kisses, and could listen and run off to the saucepan that was boiling over, with all the big tears in her eyes which he had pressed out of her melting heart by a touching story or sermon. She accompanied in her devotion the Sunday hymns, which echoed loudly from the neighboring apartment, and in the midst of a verse interwove the prosaic question:—"What shall I warm you for supper?" and he could never banish from his rememberance that once, when she was quite touched, listening to his eloquent discourse upon death and eternity, she looked at him thoughtfully, but towards his feet, and at length said, "Don't put on the left stocking to-morrow, I must darn it."

EVENING SONGS.

In the mountains of Tyrol, it is the custom of the women and children to come out when it is bed time, and sing their national songs until they hear their husbands, fathers and brothers, answer them from the hills on their return home. On the shores of the Adriatic such a custom prevails. There the wives of the fishermen come about sunset and sing a melody. After singing the first stanza, they listen awhile for an answering melody from off the water; and continue to sing and listen till the well-known voice comes borne on the waters, telling that the loved one is almost home. How sweet to the weary fisherman, as the shadows gather around him, must be the songs of the loved ones at home, that sing to cheer him; and how they must strengthen and tighten the links that bind together those humble dwellers by the sea!

FAMILY GOVERNMENT.

Child.—Mother, I want a piece of cake.

Mother.—I havn't got any; it's all gone.

C.—I know there's some in the cupboard; I saw it when you opened the door.

M.—Well, you don't need any now; cake hurts children.

C.—No, it don't (whining). I do want a piece, mother; mayn't I have a piece?

M.—Be still. I can't get it now; I'm busy.

C.—crying—I want a piece of cake. I want a piece of cake.

M.—Be still, I say! I shan't give you a bit, if you don't leave off crying.

C.—(still crying). I want a piece of cake. I want a piece of cake.

M.—(rising hastily, and reaching a piece). There, take that, and hold your tongue. Eat it quick; I hear Ben coming. Now, don't tell him you have had any.

(Ben enters).

C.—(to Ben). I have had a piece of cake. You can't have any.

Ben.—Yes, I will. Mother, give me a piece.

M.—There, take that. *It seems as if I never could keep a bit of anything in the house. You see, sir (to the child), if you get anything another time.*

(Another room). C.—I have had a piece of cake.

Younger Sister.—Oh! I want some too.

C.—Well, you bawl, and mother will give you some. I did.—*S. S. Journal.*

MILITARY MOVEMENTS.—Some ten railroad cars, laden with munitions of war, were brought to this station yesterday, from Montreal. An officer of Sappers and Miners, accompanied by seven men, reached this city by rail yesterday morning, and are stationed at this post.—*Kingston Whig.*

BROUGHALL & GIMSON,
IMPORTERS,
Have just received, per steamer Jura, one case, containing
New Dresses and Table Cloths.
200 NEW HOODS,
BERLIN AND FLEECY WOOLS.
20 PIECES ALL-WOOL BROADCLOTHS.
Thompson's Old Stand.
Lindsay, Dec. 26, 1861.

New Advertisements.

New Dresses, Tablecloths and Hoods—Broughall & Gimson.
Missionary Notice—Wesleyan Church.
Notice—James Gilchrist.

The Canadian Post.

LINDSAY, THURSDAY, DEC. 26.

DEATH OF PRINCE ALBERT.

By the Persia we have received the distressing tidings of the death of His Royal Highness Prince Albert. The bereavement will have been felt most acutely by our Gracious Sovereign the Queen. We wait with anxiety to learn how Her Majesty has borne under the sad affliction. The Royal Family have lost a kind and loving parent; Art, Science and Literature have been deprived of their noblest patron; and the whole British nation will have felt that one has been removed from among them who, by the uprightness and integrity of his whole life, has uniformly adorned the high position in which he was placed.

Francis-Albert-Augustus-Charles-Emanuel, Duke of Saxe, Prince of Cobourg and Gotha, Prince Consort, was born August 26, 1819, married Queen Victoria, Feb. 10, 1840, and died 8 Dec. 1861, in the 42nd year of his age.

WARLIKE FEELING.

Since our last issue little light has been thrown on the delicate position in which Great Britain and the Federal Union stand to one another. The firm attitude of the British Government has certainly checked, to a great extent, the high-flown and warlike sentiments of the American Press. The extraordinary preparations for war in England, the number of troops sent to Canada, and the encouragement given to the Volunteer movement, suggest to us that the Home Government anticipate a war on a scale of no ordinary magnitude. However, should there be no war, the safest policy is, in the meantime, to use every endeavour to place this Province in the best possible state of defence.

A HAPPY NEW YEAR!

Before another paper reaches our readers we will have entered on a New Year; and we wish it may be a happy one to each and all of our Subscribers. Next week we publish as usual, and invite the attention of the merchants of town and county to our facilities for bringing their announcements before the public.

DEMONSTRATION AT WOODVILLE.

DINNER TO JOHN CAMERON, ESQ. EX-M.P.P. FOR VICTORIA!

This much-talked-of demonstration took place at Woodville on Friday evening the 20th inst. Comparatively speaking very few of the Ministerial Conservatives of the County made it convenient to attend. We searched in vain for the familiar faces of those whom we were wont to look upon as the leaders of the Party. Where were they? We cannot tell. Suffice it to say that they did not turn out to do honor to Mr. John Cameron. But Conservatives attended the dinner. True, the Fosters, Irwins, Mackenzies and Fergusons were present on the occasion; and lent their influence and eloquence to make the event historical. No one, however, will accuse these gentlemen and their followers of being able to give tone to public opinion; of being leading Conservatives; or of having sufficient talent to redeem, by their unaided efforts, the late demonstration from being characterised as a ridiculous farce; as an unmitigated cheat; and as a very sorry attempt to make Mr. Cameron and other respectable gentlemen, invited as speakers, puppets to work out their selfish and unworthy ends. Certainly not. They are above suspicion on this score.

Avowedly the dinner was got up for, and in honor of, Mr. John Cameron. But *really* this was as far from the intention of the worthy projectors of the "feed" as can well be imagined. They had other "fish to fry"—other ends to serve. Messrs. Mackenzie and Ferguson were the prime movers in the matter. It was their intention to make the dinner to Mr. Cameron the means of reviving the ill feeling engendered by the late election contest, and thus influence the coming Municipal Elections in their own favor. This was particularly the case with Mr. Ferguson, whose popularity among his fellow rate-payers is at an exceedingly low ebb. As for Mr. Mackenzie, his case is almost hopeless. No amount of patching and tinkering will make him acceptable in the eyes of the honest yeomanry of Mariposa. To attain their object they appointed themselves Chairman and Secretary-Treasurer to the Committee; and having called all the necessary arrangements, they named themselves formed a Committee, and mittee. ... executive of said Committee. Such was the object of the ... the scheming by which the worthy ... and Secretary controlled the affair.

We need scarcely say that politically the demonstration was a complete failure. Not a single person of any note in the political world was present. Mr. Conger, Peterboro', was the only speaker; and we are certain he would never have made his appearance did he know the true object of the wire-pullers in the movement. The Hon. J. H. Cameron was written to, but did not attend. M. C. Cameron, Esq., M.P.P., was invited, but he excused himself; while other gentlemen did not even reply to their notes of invitation.

It remains to be seen whether the "dinner" will serve the purpose for which it was intended by Messrs. Ferguson and Mackenzie. We hope it will not.

We now hasten to give our readers a brief outline of the "doings" at the dinner.

Precisely at 5 o'clock, the procession headed by Mr. John Cameron leaning on the left arm of the redoubtable Mackenzie, took the road for the Town-hall. The motley crowd, numbering between sixty and seventy, marched to the tune of "The Campbells are Coming." Arrived at the hall, no time was lost in seating themselves at the tables. Wm. Foster, Esq., J.P., in the absence of T. A. Hudspeth, Esq., of Lindsay, who was expected, took the Chair, having the guest of the evening on his right hand, and G. M. Roche, Esq., Lindsay, at his left—the rest of the company occupied the remainder of the room. A blessing having been asked by the Chairman, all who were fortunate enough to secure a seat proceeded to discuss the good things on the table.

After the cloth had been removed, the Chairman said that the Secretary would read letters of apology from gentlemen who were unable to attend. Mr. Mackenzie, with the assistance of the Editor of the Omemee *Warder*, blundered in an unintelligible manner through the correspondence. As far as we could learn, he had received letters from the Hon. J. H. Cameron, M. C. Cameron, Esq., M.P.P., Rev. J. McMurchy, T. A. Hudspeth, Esq., and James Heap, Esq.

Mr. Foster, in a few appropriate remarks, proposed the first toast—one he was confident every person present would receive with all the honors. It was "The Queen."

The next toast was "Prince Albert and the rest of the Royal Family."

The Chairman then proposed "His Excellency the Governor General."

"The Army and Navy" was the next toast, and was received with great demonstrations of applause.

Col. (John) Cameron responded. He was glad to meet so many of his friends on this occasion; and he was also glad to say a word in favor of the Army and Navy. He felt certain that as in time past, so in the future, the Army and Navy would ever be true and faithful to their country and Queen. (Hear, hear.) Mr. Cameron then went on to notice the present difficulty between Great Britain and the Federal Government, urging those present to prepare for any emergency. He was of opinion that the men of *Mariposa* and Eldon would not be behind in coming forward to defend their country from a foreign invader.

The next toast from the Chair was "Our Guest—Mr. Cameron."

Mr. Cameron, on rising to respond, was received with long continued cheering. After thanking the Chairman, the Committee and the audience, for the kind reception which they had given him, proceeded, at considerable length, to review his parliamentary life. He took credit to himself for having strictly adhered to the pledges given his constituents when first soliciting their countenance and support. He went into the House as a "Conservative Reformer," unpledged to support his party or that party. In bitter terms he commented on the means used to procure his defeat at the last election, characterising his opponents as unmanly and untruthful; and the means they used, mean and degrading.

[At this stage of the proceedings several parties became rather noisy, when *Messrs.* Foster and *Mackenzie* ordered them to be removed if quietness was not preserved.]

Mr. Cameron continued to say that his defeat was procured by the most unworthy means. He had ever been unceasing in his efforts to promote the best interests of Victoria; and he would assure his hearers that it was no easy task to attend to the varied duties which their representative was called upon to perform. To him, however, it was always a pleasant task. (Hear, hear.) And he hoped their present member would find it so also. Mr. Cameron here adverted to the Roman Catholic electors of the County. In 1857 he never solicited a vote from this body: and in 1860 leading Roman Catholics came to him in Lindsay and said that he had done more to forward their views than all their former representatives put together. These men in 1861 could not support a man who gave his adhesion to so corrupt a Ministry, and they were all found with his opponents. He was informed by one of them not long ago that Mr. Dunsford would be found supporting the present Government. (Hear, hear. Cries of "that's so.") The Rev. Mr. Farley of Lindsay had told my informant that his people gave Mr. Dunsford their undivided vote, knowing that he would be a firm supporter of the existing Ministry. (Cheers.) He had no fault to find with Mr. Dunsford; what he complained of was, that Mr. Dunsford did not come out manfully and nail his colors to the mast. He (Mr. Cameron) knew his successor to be a Conservative, and he believed he would be found voting with the Ministry—as he had done himself. (Hear, hear.) Mr. Cameron then refuted personal charges which he had lately heard. He said it was currently reported that he was an applicant for the Shrievalty of the County. He would merely deny the statement, and say that so far from this being the case he would not accept of the office if it were thrust upon him. (Cheers.) It was his earnest desire that all offices in the gift of the Government should be filled by residents of the County, and so far as his influence went he would aid in having it so. (Hear, hear.) After again thanking the people of Eldon and Mariposa for their kind reception and magnificent dinner to which they had invited him, Mr. Cameron took his seat, amid loud applause.

Mr. Ferguson, 1st Vice Chairman, proposed "The Executive Government of Canada."

Mr. Conger, Peterboro, responded. His remarks were made up of a rehash of the stale abuse of the "Clear Grits" and Geo. Brown, as well as an attempted defence of the Ministry. He was listened to with considerable impatience, and sat down without producing the slightest effect on the audience.

The next toast from the Vice Chair was "The Loyal Militia of Canada." Capt. Lytle responded in a neat speech, in which he recommended the militia to prepare for any call which might be made on them. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Irwin, 2nd Vice Chair, proposed the "Volunteer Rifle Corps." Mr. Russell, Lindsay, responded.

... then proposed "The Agricultural Interest." ... called upon ... to give a *verbatim* ... Mr. Mackenzie was ... speech. It was spoken ... We do not pretend ... sharp, and nearly as follows of Mr. McK.'s ... unprepared to speak to the toast ... key and ... est—agriculture—*Mr. Cameron*—our ... quite ... —sorry—not enough votes—rascally "Grits" —loyalty—*Mr. Cameron's* supporters—Geo. Brown—the ministry—Yankees—war—"looking to Washington"— Here the gentleman was asked to shut up and sit down, which he did, after giving a defiant scowl at the parties from whom the interruption was supposed to come.

Mr. Jackson, 3rd Vice Chairman, proposed "The Public Improvements of Canada." *Mr. Conger* responded.

"The Press" was next proposed from the 3rd Vice Chair. *Mr.* Cooper of the Omemee *Warder* and *Mr.* Waite of the *Victoria Herald*, responded.

We can not conclude without making mention of the praiseworthy manner in which *Mr. McCorquodale*, Innkeeper, Woodville, catered. Everything was of the best quality, and the cooking was all that could be desired. We only heard one opinion expressed as to the manner in which the Dinner was got up by "mine host," and that was a favorable one—all were unanimous in awarding him great credit for the manner in which he performed his portion of the work. We hope the Committee won't allow him to be a loser by the transaction.

MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS.

As we expected, there will be no contest for the Mayoralty. *Mr. Lang* nominated *Mr. Keenan*, so that the latter gentleman is now the *Mayor* elect of the town.

There is little excitement about the election of Councillors in the various wards. Perhaps it is the calm before the tempest. In our next issue we will give the names of probable candidates. Meanwhile the people will be making up their minds on whom they should support.

Queen's Own Lindsay Rifles.—A meeting of this Company was held in the Town Hall, on Friday evening, 20th inst. Mr. G. H. Lennon was called to the Chair. The following Officers were then appointed:—Mr. John David Smith, Captain; Mr. Adam Hudspeth, Lieutenant; Mr. Robert Green, Ensign; Mr. John Dormer, Sergeant; Mr. John Douglass, Color Sergeant; Mr. William Mitchell, Corporal. Several persons suggested that the name of the corps be changed, as some of them were doubtful as to whether they had any right to the title; and the name of the "Havelock Rifles" was suggested; but it was almost unanimously agreed that the present name should be kept. They will meet for drill every evening, so soon as a competent person is appointed to instruct them.

Dentistry.—We beg to direct the attention of our Manilla, Cannington and Beaverton readers to Messrs. Lloyd and Kennedy's visit next week, in the practice of their profession. One of the firm visits *Manilla* on Monday, 30th inst.; Cannington, Tuesday, same week; and Beaverton, Wednesday and Thursday, same week.

Dramatic Entertainment.—Our townspeople have been entertained for the past few evenings by *Mr.* and *Mrs.* Fredericks. They appear on Friday night in entirely new characters. We notice that the Canadian press generally speaks favorably of these entertainments. Admission 25 cents. Doors open at 7.50; commence at 8 o'clock.

LITERARY NOTICES.

Atlantic Monthly.—Boston: Ticknor and Fields. Published monthly at $3 per year.

The January Number of the Atlantic Monthly is before us, and promises well for the coming year. We have frequently favorably noticed the Monthly; and now we have to remark that, in their Prospectus for 1862, the publishers promise that they "will remit no efforts in enlisting the best talent of the country" to make the Monthly interesting to its many readers. We have only to mention the following names as a guarantee that these promises will be fulfilled:—Jas. Russell Lowell, Oliver Wendell Holmes, Ralph Waldo Emerson, Bayard Taylor, Mrs. H. B. Stowe, Harriet Martineau, Charles Reade, "The Country Parson," Henry Giles, &c.

The contents of the present Number are very interesting.

Godey's Lady's Book.—Philadelphia: L. A. Godey. Published monthly at $3 00 per annum.

Godey for January is early on our table. As usual it is a splendid Number, containing two beautiful original designs, one "Our Father who art in Heaven;" the other "A Slow Coach"—both executed in the finest manner. The colored Fashions for January are very pretty. In this feature of a Lady's Magazine Godey is unrivalled. It is impossible for us to say more than that, *par excellence*, Godey is the Book for our lady readers. The following are the terms to Canadian subscribers:—One copy one year, $3. Two copies one year, $5. Three copies one year, $6. Five copies one year, and an extra copy to the person sending the club, $11 25. At these prices subscribers in the Provinces will have no American postage to pay.

National Quarterly Review.—New York: Edward I. Sears, Editor and Proprietor. $3 00 per annum in advance. Single copies $3 00.

This first class Critical Journal contains over 200 octavo pages, and is published on the first days of March, June, September and December. The December Number, which has been on our table for several weeks, contains The *Men* and Women of Homer—Fallacies of Buckle's Theory of Civilisation—Burial Customs and Obitual Lore—Modern Italian Literature—Necessity for a General Bankrupt Law—Russia on the way to India—Bukely, his Life and Writings—Count De Cavour—The Morals of Trade—Notices and Criticisms, &c.

Arthur's Home Magazine. Philadelphia: T. S. Arthur & Co. $2 00 per year in advance. Four copies for one year $5 00.

This favorite monthly has commenced the new year well. The January number is superior to any of the past year. *Mr. T. S. Arthur* gives the opening chapter of his continuation of "Nothing but money," under the title of "What Came Afterwards." By reference to the terms published above, it will be seen that the Home Magazine is one of the cheapest periodicals published.

The Genesee Farmer.—The January number of the "Farmer's Own Paper" is received. It contains seventy articles on agricultural and horticultural matters, with eighty illustrations, besides a well filled Editor's Table, Ladies Department, Answers to Inquiries, etc. ... one interested in the culture of the soil can ... see ... the full cost of a yearly subscription in the world this single number. The Genesee ... Send 50 cents in ... agricultural journal Harris, Rochester, N.Y. Only 50 cents a year ... neighbors to take it with you publisher, Jos. ... bill. Subscriptions received at this ... office.

BEAVERTON.

THORAH COUNCIL.

A meeting of the Thorah Council was held on Saturday, 21st inst. All present.

Accounts presented:—Trustees S.S. No. 1, non-resident taxes, $6.34; Trustees S.S. No. 2, $5.17; Trustees S.S. No. 3, 11.49; Trustees S.S. No. 5, $49.55; A. Robinson, work on side-line between lots 15 and 16, 3rd Con., $19.87½; Inspector, $4.00; Donald Calder, bridge at Beaverton, $345.00; Dan. Calder, cleaning stream at Beaverton, $02.50; Foot path over Beaver, $3.00.

Moved by Coun. Anderson, seconded by Coun. McTaggart—"That the above accounts be allowed and paid." Carried.

Moved by Coun. Anderson, seconded by Coun. McTaggart—"That the By-Law for establishing a road on Lot 11, 4th Con., be now read a second time." Carried.

Petition of Messrs. Peter and James Walls, and Mr. Peter Walls, in support of his claim for that part of the old road which is on his lot, was read.

Moved by Coun. Anderson, seconded by Coun. McTaggart—"That that part of the old allowance for road which is Lot 11, 4th Con., be granted to Messrs. Walls, in lieu of the land taken for the above road; and that the expenses of surveying, if necessary, and conveying the said land, be borne equally by the Messrs. Walls and the Corporation; and the Reeve be and is hereby authorised to sign a deed on behalf of the Corporation, conveying the same, and affix the Corporation seal thereto." Carried.

Moved by Coun. Anderson, seconded by Coun. McTaggart—"That the By-Law be now read a third time and passed, and the seal of the Corporation affixed thereto." Carried.

Moved by Coun. McTaggart—"That the inhabitants of Beaverton be allowed to erect a bellfry on the Court-house and place a bell therein, at their own expense, providing a sufficient guarantee be deposited with the Clerk, that all damage to the building in erecting the same be repaired, and the roof be made secure against the weather." Carried.

Report of the Commissioners of the bridge at McCuig's, stating that the work was not completed according to contract, and recommending a deduction of $80 from the amount of contract.

Mr. McIntyre declined to submit to the said reduction.

Accounts presented:—Charles Thompson, 4 days overtime as Pathmaster, $3.00; Arch. McInnis, Rail on bridge at Thompson's, $2.00; Commissioners for Bridge at McCuig's, $15.00; Councillors for 1861, 12.00; Clerk and Librarian, 64.00. Moved by Coun. McTaggart, seconded by Coun. Stewart—"That the above accounts be allowed and paid." Carried.

The Council then adjourned.

Accident.—Horatio Mutart, of the township of Scott, received severe injuries, a few days ago, in jumping from a loaded waggon while his horses were attempting to run away. It appears he was driving a loaded waggon down the hill opposite the Manse, when a portion of the load moved forward touching the horses, and rendering them unmanageable. In attempting to jump off he fell on the frozen ground, injuring his knee cap and bruising his arm. He is still under the care of Dr. Lewis.

School Examination.—The annual examination of the Beaverton School took place on the 13th inst., before the Township Superintendent, Rev. D. Watson, M.A., Trustees, and a large number of parents and others interested in the progress of the School. The proceedings were very satisfactory—the scholars evincing much readiness in answering the questions put to them in their respective classes. The examination, which was chiefly conducted by the Superintendent, was thorough and searching, and the manner in which the pupils acquitted themselves reflects much credit on the teacher, Mr. Stanfield. The Rev. Mr. Watson, according to former announcement, concluded his lecture on Education, by delivering, in an effective and instructive manner, his address to the Trustees and Teacher. Last Tuesday, the Trustees distributed a number of prize books to the successful competitors, a list of whom we publish:—Bible Class, 1st prize, Eliza Williamson; 2nd, Jno. Robinson. English History, 1st, John Robinson; 2nd, E. Williamson. First Div. Fifth Reader, 1st, E. Williamson; 2nd, J. Robinson. Sec. Div. Fifth Reader, 1st, Arch. McLachlan; 2nd, D. Cameron; 3rd, Walter Williamson. Fourth Reader, 1st, C. Woodrow; 2nd, Anne Ellis; 3rd, Angus Ellis. Third Reader, 1st, James Macnab; 2nd, Ann Maclean; 3rd, J. Calder. Second Reader, 1st, Flora McCuig; 2nd, D. Cameron; 3rd, W. Brough. First Reader, 1st, W. Adams; 2nd, G. Grant; 3rd, Alex. Maclean. First Div. Grammar, 1st, E. Williamson; 2nd, J. Robinson. Sec. Div. Grammar, 1st, D. Cameron; 2nd, C. Woodrow and David Workman; 3rd, A. Robinson. First Div. Geography, 1st, E. Williamson; 2nd, John Robinson; 3rd, T. Robinson. Second Div. Geography, 1st, Dun. Cameron; 2nd, A. McLachlan; 3rd, Jane Elder. Third Div. Geography, 1st, J. Richardson; 2nd, J. Keefer; 3rd, John Macnab. First Div. Arithmetic, 1st, D. Cameron; 2nd, E. Williamson. Sec. Div. Arithmetic, 1st, A. McLachlan; 2nd, Jane Elder. Third Div. Arithmetic, 1st, G. Murray; 2nd, J. Richardson; 3rd, M. E. Thompson. Algebra, 1st, John Robinson; 2nd, E. Williamson. First Div. Geometry, 1st, John Robinson; 2nd, Thomas Robinson. Sec. Div. Geometry, 1st, A. McLachlan; 2nd, D. Cameron. Mechanics, 1st, E. Williamson; 2nd, J. Robinson; 3rd, D. Cameron. Writing (Girls), 1st, E. Williamson; 2nd, Eliz. Braithwait; 3rd, M. Rennie. Writing (Boys), 1st, D. Cameron; 2nd, T. Robinson; 3rd, J. Robinson.

MARA.

Serious Accident.—We have to record another serious accident from a Thrashing Machine. On the 18th inst., as Mr. Alex. McBain, of this township, was engaged about his Thrashing Machine at Mr. Colin Simpson's, the sleeve of his shirt became entangled by the tumbling shaft. The unfortunate man was rapidly drawn round; and in a second of time he was in a completely nude state—everything, even his boots, having been torn from his person. He had an arm broke, as well as severe injuries about the head and face. Under the skillful care of Dr. Dean, Beaverton, we are glad to learn that the sufferer is doing well.

BIRTH.

On the 15th inst., the wife of James B. Campbell, Esq., of the Township of Reach, of a daughter.

MARRIED.

At Duffus' Hotel, Union St., Aberdeen, on the 24th Nov., by the Rev., Thos. Murray, F.C. Minister, cousin of the bridegroom, Mr. Thos. Murray, merchant, Thorah, to Georgina, elder daughter of Mr. Robert Henderson, Thorah.

DEATHS.

At Hamilton, on the 13 th inst., suddenly, Andrew Stephen, Esq., President Gore Bank, in his 64th year.

At Montreal on the 18th inst., Alexander McKenzie Hay, aged 62 years, a native of Dingwall, Ross-shire, Scotland.

At Buffalo, on the 3rd inst., Jane Murray, the beloved wife of John McDougall and daughter of the late Mr. Donald Murray, of Thorah, aged 24 years 9 months.

At Meridian Place, Clifton, on the 8th inst., Colonel Peter Farquharson, in his 78th year, formerly of the 78th and 65th Regiments, and for ten years Deputy-Adjutant-General, Jamaica.

CANADA.

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IMPORTANT MILITIA ORDER.

Militia Department,
Quebec, December 20, 1862.

A Militia General Order is promulgated today requiring one company of seventy-five privates in each battalion of Sedentary Militia to be immediately formed for active service, from volunteers from service-men. No man to be accepted who does not volunteer for immediate service and on a day's notice.

The three commissioned officers to be nominated by officers commanding battalions, and to be approved of by the colonel of the district, and a joint certificate of their fitness sent to the Commander-in-Chief, who alone sanctions their appointment.

Field officers of battalions may be company officers without loss of rank.

By command,
A. D. SALLABERRY,
Lieut.-Col. D. A. G. M.

DEATH OF COL. BALDWIN.

This gentleman, one of the early settlers of Canada, died at his residence in the Gore of Toronto on Monday last. Col. Baldwin was one of the Peninsular heroes, whose career is now a matter of history. He leaves a family of seven children. His only son is an officer of the 100th Regiment.

GREAT FIRE IN MORRISTOWN.

Mr. Donald McPherson, of Morristown, informs us that a disastrous fire, attended with the destruction of a large amount of property, occurred in that place yesterday morning about 3 o'clock. The Paslioch Mills—consisting of a grist mill, oat mill and saw mill, were totally consumed. The fire started in a dry kiln attached to the oatmeal mill, and spread very rapidly, the buildings being principally of wood. There were nearly 600 bushels of wheat, 1,000 bushels of oats, and 60 cwt. of oatmeal, besides a number of grists belonging to farmers, which were all consumed. The mills were owned by Messrs. McLean and Clark. The total loss is estimated at $20,000. We believe they are insured in the Gore Mutual for $2,000, and $4,000 in the Liverpool and London.—*Dumfries Reformer.*

THE EXECUTION OF MAHON AT GODERICH.

The execution of Wm. Mahon, who committed a brutal double murder on May 28th last, in the township of McGillivray, met his doom on the scaffold, at Goderich, on Wednesday last. It will be remembered that he met his victims, an old lady nearly 80, and her grandchild, a little girl about 6 years of age, in a lane, and there brutally killed them by knocking out their brains with a stick of cordwood. The motive for the murder appeared to be revenge—a male relative of the deceased lady, Mrs. Harcourt, having caused Mahon to be imprisoned for three months for a violent assault. Fortunately, there were witnesses to the bloody deed, and the prisoner was quickly arrested and committed for trial. A plea of "insanity" was put forward by his counsel, but without avail; the jury found him guilty, and the man was sentenced to be hung on the 18th December. Efforts were made to get a reprieve for Mahon, but the Executive allowed the law to take its course. On the day of his execution Mahon was conducted to the place by the sheriff, the clergyman and other officials. The hangman pinioned his arms and placed the white cap on his head, the prisoner here asked "What are you doing for me, you murderers." On reaching the platform of the gallows he was preceded by the minister. The burial service was read. He was then moved forward on the trap, which on stepping on he gave a heavy tramp of the foot, at the same time raising his eyes to where the rope was fixed. The noose was now securely fixed round his neck, and when the minister had repeated the Lord's Prayer as far as "Thy kingdom come," the trap was drawn from under the unfortunate man, and with a sudden jerk he was precipitated below, falling a distance of five feet. After the fall there was scarcely a struggle; he was only observed to pull his shoulders up and half clench his fists, and in this position he remained till cut down, about twenty minutes after, when life was declared to be extinct. The body was then delivered up to his relatives.

MR. McGEE, M.P.P., AND THE NEW ENGLAND FESTIVAL.

THE POSITION OF THE IRISH IN CANADA.

To the Secretary of the New England Society.

Montreal, Dec. 20th, 1861.

Sir,—Not knowing precisely where to find you, or your friend who accompanied you, when you called to invite me to speak at your annual Festival, some weeks ago, I communicated on Monday last to two gentlemen connected with your Society, my individual view of the serious change which had taken place in the relations of our respective nationalities, between the date of your polite invitation and the present moment. Whether these gentlemen found any opportunity of informing the Society of my opinions, at their meeting of Monday evening last, I am not aware, as I have been out of town since Tuesday last; but a sense of what is due to your Association, as well as to our fellow-citizens at large, dictates the propriety of making you an explanation as public as the public announcement of my name as one of the speakers at your annual Festival.

I feel acutely the delicate position of our fellow-townsmen of American birth and origin. Surely men cannot be placed in a more trying position? All around them is a passionate excitement against the country of their birth, and active preparations for resisting apprehended aggression by their original countrymen. Their interests are mainly or wholly Canadian; their sympathies are mainly or wholly American. They have been, while peace lasted, among the most successful of our citizens. Many of them were held—and are justly held—in the highest social estimation by their fellow-citizens of all origins. But they now find themselves, as a class, without any act of their own, plunged in the depths of unpopularity and suspicion, not to say aversion. I am utterly adverse both by temperament and habit, from making social war on a minority of any origin, under any pretence; I grieve over every bitter taunt directed against our American inhabitants, as an error and an outrage; as violative of the laws of hospitality—ever sacred with the Celt,—and indicative of a sanguinary struggle, and long years of angry estrangement sure to follow. But while I grieve over, and protest against, all the philippics that have been indulged in at the expense of so numerically small a minority of our community, I must on the other hand respectfully point out again to your Society, that this state of the public temper is not to be improved by demonstrations out of season, persistent in disregard of the most serious events of the day.

There is, besides, with me, an additional reason for declining, under existing circumstances, to take an oratorical part in an American festival in the chief city of Canada. I learn from New York and Boston, in both of which cities there reside vast numbers of my original countrymen that the impression prevails there not only with them, but with Americans generally, that the Irish inhabitants of Canada are largely disaffected to the Government under which they live. Though this is an error of fact absolutely groundless, yet, lest it should be made a means of inducing any one into an expedition against Canada,—if unfortunately, it should come that—I feel bound, at the very first proper moment, to refute and repel it. This I should do most emphatically, if I spoke at your Festival on Monday night; and the emergency of the times would, I think, justify me in so speaking; but upon considering carefully the whole matter, it seems to me best to express my opinions to you in the present form, rather than leave them to the discretion of telegraphic or other reporters.

I declare then, most absolutely, and it is well that assailants of Canada should know the fact in time, that the Irish inhabitants of this Province will be found embattled as one man in defence of the Canadian Constitution and the Imperial Connexion. To those who do not know the ample freedom we enjoy, social, civil and religious; who do not know how many institutions sacred to an Irishman's worship, and dear to an Irishman's sense of equality, are found flourishing on this soil, the declaration I have made may seem doubtful or exaggerated. But I repeat solemnly, and most absolutely, that I know what I say to be the literal and exact truth. There is hardly a group of Irish settlers in Upper or Lower Canada that I have not personally visited during the last four or five years. There is not a man of note amongst them, laymen or cleric, that I have not met, and I declare that I have yet to meet the *first man* of all those bodies and orders of men, who does not frankly and loyally prefer our own Canadian institutions to those of the United States. Formerly I believe it was different with many among them. (as I own it was some years ago with myself); but since the era of "the Know-Nothing" movement, the last vestige of political reference for the United States, has disappeared among the Irish here. There is, and I think there ought to be, a warm good will toward the cause in its integrity; there is a natural interest felt in the Irish contingent in the Federal army; there is a keen and exquisitely painful sense that a war on our frontier with the Northern States, would be for the Irish, in truth, a fratricidal war; but for all this no Irishman in Canada will hold back from the defence of his own soil, and if other Irishmen—misled by false reports of our discontent—should come here as invaders,—*their blood be upon their own heads, and not ours!*

It seems to me, Sir, that the New England Society of Montreal might somewhat contribute to the maintenance of international peace by communicating to their friends abroad, this true state of the feeling existing on this side of the line. No man who knows this country, and who values his veracity, can give any other report than that I have given. If at New York, or Boston, or Washington, any other statements are credited, the believers in them are deceived and should be undeceived, by all lovers of an honorable peace. At the very worst, if we must have war, (which God, I humbly pray, avert!) let us not aggravate its passions, rancorous enough in themselves, by slanders and reproaches, which can only make the hostilities more deadly, and the peace, that we must all trust lies not far beyond, more precarious and unfriendly, and unreliable. Deeply regretting that recent circumstances will not permit me to meet your Society as usual on Monday evening next,

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your very obedient servant,
Thos. D'Arcy McGee.

P. D. Brown, Esq.,
Secretary of the New England Society, Montreal.

P. S. From the public importance of the subject, I trust you will not object to my having sent this letter to the daily Press.

HORRIBLE CRIME.

On Friday night last, one of the most inhuman crimes we have ever been called upon to record was committed between Dundas and Hamilton. It appears that a woman named Magdalene Reehr went to the house of a Mr. Frederick, a laborer who works for Jacob Binkley, Esq., who lives in a tenement on his farm, and being acquainted with the family desired to stay all night. Consent being given she retired, but it was observed that she got up and went out of the house a number of times through the night. In the morning she left, and shortly afterwards the leg of a newly-born infant was found in the bush near the house—the entire body having been devoured by hogs. Mrs. Frederick at once concluded that the woman who stayed at her house over night had given birth to the infant and thrown it to the hogs, expecting that all trace of her horrible crime would thus be removed. Mrs. Frederick came to Dundas and gave information, when the woman was arrested and placed in the Western Hotel, in Dundas, where she remained until Sunday, when she escaped. It is rather singular that no person should have been left in charge of her, and that the Hotel-keeper was not instructed to see that she did not escape. The coroner, Dr. McMahon, considers he has no jurisdiction over such a case, and as the magistrates have done nothing, we suppose the perpetrator of this most inhuman crime will be allowed to escape punishment—for, from what we hear, there can be no doubt of her guilt. That such a wretch should be allowed to escape unpunished, is a disgrace to those whose duty it is to carry out our laws.—*Dundas Banner.*

THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

New York, Dec. 20.

The steamship Africa sailed at 6 o'clock this morning.

Capt. Seymour, bearer of Lord Lyon's despatches to his Government, and a bearer of despatches to our own Minister Adams, did not go out on the Africa. Despatches were forwarded in the usual manner.

Despatches from Lord Lyons to Admiral Milne were placed on board the British gunboat Landrail, which sailed immediately for Bermuda.

St. Louis, Dec. 20.

Further information received from the West this a.m., is to the effect that in addition to the expedition of Gen. Pope, against the enemy at and near Clinton, another part of his force under Col. Davis and Major Marshall surprised another camp of the rebels on the afternoon of the 19th inst., near Milford a little north of Warrensburg. A brisk skirmish ensued, when the rebels finding themselves surrounded surrendered. Col. Davis took 1,300 prisoners, including three Colonels, seventeen Captains, and 1000 stand of arms, 65 waggons, 1000 horses, a large quantity of tents, baggage, and supplies. Our loss is two killed and eight wounded. The rebel loss is not yet known.

Information from Glasgow states that our troops captured about two tons of powder found buried on Caleb Jackson's farm.

Major Hubbard captured 60 rebels a day or two since in Johnson County.

Lexington, Ky., Dec. 19th—The amphitheatre at Fairground, where a regiment of soldiers are encamped was completely destroyed by fire last night, resulting in a loss of from ten to twelve thousand dollars. During the excitement a sentinel shot a first lieutenant by mistake, killing him instantly.

LATEST NEWS.

ARRIVAL OF THE PERSIA!

MELANCHOLY INTELLIGENCE.

The Persia arrived at Cape Race on the 23rd. She sailed from Liverpool on the 15th. She has 1,100 troops on board, and is bound for River du Loup or Bic. The news is important. His Royal Highness Prince Albert expired at noon of Sunday the 8th inst., of gastric fever. His illness was not considered dangerous until Friday.

The Liverpool *Mercury* of the 14th states that the Earl of Derby had been consulted by Government. He approved of its policy in reference to the American difficulty, and suggested to ship-owners to instruct the captains of outward-bound ships to signalize any English vessels that war with America is probable. This suggestion had been strongly approved by the underwriters.

The steamship Australasian, which also passed Cape Race this evening, sailed from Liverpool on the 13th with troops for Canada.

The 1st division of the 10th Brigade Garrison Artillery embarked on board the Niagara for Halifax on the 14th.

It was understood that ten Companies of engineers are to be sent to British America.

Washington, Dec. 23.

We learn that Lord Lyons had to day another interview with Mr. Seward. It is understood, upon what seems to be good authority, that the meeting was friendly in its character, and satisfactory in its results.

Lord Lyons, who some days ago had been in doubt whether he could in tranquility enjoy his Christmas dinner, formally renewed his previous invitations after conversation with the Secretary of State.

A report is current this morning that Mason and Slidell are to be restored to liberty and sent forward to England to-morrow by the Europa. The source from which this information is said to be derived is French, with some confirmation from those who are supposed to have unusual facilities for early information from English connections, though the report may prove untrue.

The *Express* states a rumour this afternoon that in an interview which Lord Lyons held with *Mr.* Seward, the latter read to him a letter that he had written to Minister Adams ten days ago, in which he said that if the British Government claimed *Mason* and Slidell upon the grounds of illegal capture and as contrary to the law of nations, and would consider the surrender as settling the principle for both Governments, they would be given up on request.

Correspondence.

THE COUNTY CLERK.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CANADIAN POST.

Sir,—I believe the Clerk of the Provisional Council of this County is very actively engaged electioneering for certain parties in Mariposa, with a view of getting them into the Municipal Council. Why he should interest himself so much, now that he is about leaving the township, is not easy to determine at the present time. There is one thing certain, if he intends to get four hundred dollars a year for doing in that time ten days' work, he would do well to keep out of those affairs that do not very much concern him. The rate-payers of Victoria do not pay him a high salary for doing almost nothing, to enable him to spend a great part of his time electioneering in a township that can very well dispense with his services. If those who have to pay him should look a little after his duties and the salary, to see how they correspond, while he is so actively employed soliciting votes for some needy friend, he cannot complain. Hoping a word to the wise may be sufficient, I am, &c.

A RATEPAYER.

Mariposa, Dec. 18, 1861.

MARIPOSA MUNICIPAL ELECTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE POST.

Dear Sir,—I observe among the news items from Manilla, in your last issue, that a certain "Adam" is spoken of as a Councillor for this township.

I wish to enquire if reference is made to Mr. Robert Adam, who was a candidate at the last Municipal Election for this township—a Reform candidate, as he announced—and, I think, got some sixty votes. The same gentleman claimed to be a Reformer of the purest type till 1857; he then went for Mr. Cameron good and strong, and was a hot backer till the eve of the last election. He was present at the meeting of the Mariposa Branch Reform Association, when delegates were to be elected to the County Convention that was to nominate an Opposition candidate for Parliamentary honors. The gentleman made a tremendous blow and bombastic fuss about the wrong doings and corruption of the Government, and said half-way measures would not do, but a clean sweep of every whole or partial supporter of the Government; and succeeded in drawing the wool over the eyes of some of the members, and was elected a delegate, and when the Convention met remained conveniently at home to plough a summer fallow. He was not seen any more through the canvass, nor till the first of election, when he appeared very lamb-like at the hall. He voted some time late on the second day, and then rushed out to look for some votes for Mr. Dunsford, when it became plain that it was all up with Mr. Cameron.

If the north part of Mariposa cannot furnish a more reliable man than any of that family, they had better own "used up;" for if there were any chance we would all be sold likely a dozen times through the year. If we are to have changes in our Council, why not make them with men of such energy of character and sterling worth as Adam Gordon, Henry Yerex, J. F. Clark, Wm. Foster, Robt. Irwin, or Mr. Marsh. I deprecate using or introducing politics in Municipal affairs any further than a man's political antecedents serve as an index to his general course or character.

I am, &c.,
AN ENQUIRER.

Mariposa, Dec. 23, 1861.

MARKETS.

—o—

LINDSAY.

Dec. 26, 1861.

Beef, per 100lbs	3 50
Pork	3 50
Turkeys, each	0 40 a 0 50
Mutton, per lb	4
Geese, each	0 30
Ducks	0 20 a 0 25
Chickens, per pair	0 20 a 0 25
Flour, per bbl	2 50
Indian Corn	1 35

The Case of Mary Newell.—Mary Newell, the servant girl who, after robbing her master, assumed a male disguise and appeared in the character of a fast young man at Great Yarmouth, was re-examined at the Westminster Police Court on Tuesday. Two other charges were preferred against her, but as the evidence was not of a character likely to lead to a conviction, they were not proceeded with. Mr. Bury Hutchinson, who appeared for the prisoner, asked that she might be admitted to bail, and argued that her conduct showed her to be a person of unsound mind; but the magistrate would not entertain the application, and she was accordingly committed to prison, there to await her trial.

MISSIONARY NOTICE.

THE Missionary Services of the Canadian WESLEYAN METHODIST CHURCH in Lindsay will take place as follows:—

The Anniversary SERMON will be preached on Sabbath evening next, 29th inst., by the Rev. J. B. Kershaw, in the Town Hall, at half-past 6 o'clock; and on MONDAY Evening the Missionary Meeting will be held at the same time and place.

The Deputation will consist of the Revs. Kershaw, Tindal, and H. Lieth.

The Public generally are respectfully invited to attend.

Lindsay, Dec. 26, 1861.

NOTICE.

TAKE NOTICE that I, JAMES GILCHRIST, the elder, of the Township of Eldon, in the County of Victoria, will, at or soon after the expiration of Twenty days from the first publication of this Notice, make application to Robert Mant Boucheer, Esquire, Judge of the Surrogate Court of the United Counties of Peterborough and Victoria, to be appointed Guardian over Dianna Gilchrist, infant daughter of John Gilchrist, late of the Township of Eldon, deceased; and over her estates.

JAMES GILCHRIST,
By his Attorney, A. LACOURSE. 129-3

Canadian Post BOOK & STATIONERY ESTABLISHMENT,

OPPOSITE THE POST-OFFICE,
LINDSAY, C.W.

AT the urgent request of many of their Friends throughout the County, and to supply a want which has been long felt, the Proprietors of the "Canadian Post" have purchased a

COMPLETE STOCK
OF
BOOKS AND STATIONERY,

Comprising SCHOOL BOOKS of all kinds, BIBLES, PRAYER BOOKS, SABBATH-SCHOOL BOOKS, REWARD CARDS, WATT'S HYMNS, TOY BOOKS, &c. &c.

They would direct special attention to a *Choice Selection* of BOOKS suitable for

Christmas Presents and New Year's Gifts!

which they will offer at extremely low prices.

In STATIONERY they have a large Stock of French, English and American Writing Papers, of various sizes and qualities, to which they invite the attention of *Merchants, Lawyers, Town-Clerks, Municipal and County Officers*, as well as the general public.

SCHOOLS!

supplied with the National Series of Reading-Books, Arithmetics, Lovell's General Geography, Copy-Books, Slates, Slate-Pencils, Pens, &c. &c., all of which will be disposed off at unusually low rates for *Cash*.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Account Paper, Blotting Paper, Cord, India-Rubber Bands, Blacklead Pencils, Account Books, Ink-stands, Pen-holders, Envelopes (Cream-laid and Buff), Inks (Black, Blue, and Red), Playing-Cards, Pocket-books, Portmonnaies, Ledgers, Metallic Memorandum Books, Notorial Seals, White Rubber, Hemp Twine, &c. &c.

WRAPPING PAPERS.

Merchants in Town or County would do well to call and examine their Wrapping Paper before ordering elsewhere, as they feel confident their prices will compare favorably with those of the Merchants of Montreal or Toronto.

BOOKS ORDERED!

Any Book not in stock and required by any customer will be ordered immediately, and forwarded to any address.

☞ *Everything has been marked at the lowest figure; Terms* CASH, *and no abatement.*

CANADIAN POST
Book and Stationery Establishment,
OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE.
Lindsay, Dec. 17, 1861.

Read This!

WM. THOMPSON having disposed of his business to Mr. Matthew Blakely, on William Street, requests all persons who are indebted to him to call there for their accounts, and pay the same.

The receipt of Mr. Blakely, or his Clerk, will be a sufficient discharge.

And just mark this—
To save costs you must pay up at once.
Lindsay, Dec. 1861. 128-tf

STORES TO LET.

TO Let, in the Town of Lindsay, THREE STORES, situate in the most business part of the Town, and suitable either for Dry Goods or Grocery Stores, with dwellings attached. The Stores are large and commodious, and entirely new, and will be fitted up in first-class style to suit tenants, and will be ready by 1st of January. Parties wishing to rent will find it to their advantage to apply as soon as possible to

JOHN DOUGLAS, *Lindsay.*
Lindsay, Dec. 10, 1861.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for Sale Lot 19, N. King Street, Lindsay, together with the Dwelling House, 30 by 20 feet, with the premises and appurtenances.

Terms—150 dollars down—the balance to be secured by Mortgage for 450 dollars and interest, payable in three annual instalments.

A good Title given and immediate possession.

Apply to DAVID GREER.
Or to T. A. HUDSPETH, Barrister.
Lindsay, Oct. 22, 1861. 121-tf

DIVISION COURTS for the Year 1861.

COUNTY OF ONTARIO.

	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 4.	No. 5.	No. 6.
January	3	2	..	..	..	..
February	2	1	15	16	..	..
March	2	1	20	20	7	8
April	2	1	..	..	..	..
May	2	1	17	18	..	..
June	3	1	28	29	5	6
July	3	1	..	..	..	..
August	..	..	16	17	..	..
September	3	2	27	28	5	6
October	2	1	..	..	..	..
November	2	1	15	16	..	..
December	3	2	30	31	17	18

Z. BURNHAM, *Judge.*
Whitby, Sept. 5, 1861. 15-tf

PHŒNIX-LIKE I RISE.

HAVING been burned out by the late fire, I would inform the Public and my numerous Patrons, that I have opened my Shop on Kent Street, in Mr. Thirkell's Waggon Shop, three doors East of the Town Hall, where I am prepared to stock Guns and repair them. New Guns and Rifles made up to order, and warranted to shoot well. Double and Single Guns bored out, and warranted to improve the shooting of them.

Feeling grateful for past favors, he solicits a continuance of them.

C. PASSAGE.
Lindsay, Sept. 5, 1861. 114-tf

W. S. FINCH,

MERCHANT TAILOR,
No. 5 King Street East, 3 doors from the corner of Yonge Street, Toronto.

CUSTOM-MADE Fashionable CLOTHING of the best kind always on hand.

Toronto, Sept. 5, 1861. 18-tf

H. C. RUSSELL'S Furniture Warehouse,

WALTON STREET, PORT HOPE, C.W.

THE Subscriber respectfully announces to the inhabitants of Lindsay and the surrounding country that he has now on hand one of the largest and

MOST COMPLETE ASSORTMENTS
OF
FURNITURE
IN THE PROVINCE,

(*occupying Five Flats*, 24 by 60), which has been made of the very best material, by good workmen, without respect to time or cost; and in style, neatness of finish, durability of workmanship, and lowness of price, will compete with any other establishment.

Parties wishing *Good* and *Cheap Furniture*, will find it to their advantage to call, examine our stock, and get a List of Prices before purchasing elsewhere.

Orders from a distance punctually attended to; and any work not giving entire satisfaction, may be returned, subjecting us to charges, within ten days.

☞ *ALL WORKMANSHIP WARRANTED.*

LINDSAY FURNITURE WAREHOUSE.

TO THE INHABITANTS OF THE CO. OF VICTORIA.

THE SUBSCRIBER begs to inform the Farmers of the County of Victoria, that he continues to have on hand, and manufacture to order,

ALL KINDS OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

of the best material, superior workmanship, and *at the lowest remunerating prices*—such as, Sofas, Bureaus; Common, French, and Sofa Bedsteads; Centre, Extension, Parlor, Dining, and Common Tables; Parlor, Dining, Rocking, Cane-bottom, and Common Chairs; Washstands, Cupboards, Corner What-nots, &c. &c. Believing that his work will give every satisfaction, he respectfully solicits a call from intending purchasers.

THOMAS DEVANEY, PROPRIETOR.

COFFINS,
of all sizes and various qualities,
always on hand, or made to order.

THOMAS DEVANEY.
Lindsay, Sept. 19, 1861. 116-tf

MONTREAL WHOLESALE AND RETAIL CASH STORE,

NORTH SIDE OF KENT STREET, LINDSAY.

W. L. M'DONALD & CO.

BEG to inform the inhabitants of Lindsay and the county of Victoria generally, that having escaped the late disastrous fire that destroyed the town of Lindsay, they still occupy the

BRICK STORE BELONGING TO DAVID BROWN.

They are led to believe that their customers in the country think that they cannot purchase goods as usual, or at former prices, in Lindsay, on account of the great fire, but they beg to assure them that they have not only a larger stock than ever on hand, but even

STILL LOWER THAN EVER WAS SOLD BEFORE IN LINDSAY.

Having just returned from Montreal, they have added over $7,000 worth of goods to their already large stock, and now feel assured that they can offer inducements that have never before been offered in this town. They have a larger stock and greater variety than any other three stores in town, and for cheapness and superiority cannot be surpassed even in Montreal or Toronto.

They have just opened, and now offer for Sale a

Large Assortment of Dry Goods,

of all descriptions, which for goodness of quality and superiority of finish, cannot be equalled in town.

READY-MADE CLOTHING FOR THE MILLION,
of all Sizes, Patterns, and Qualities.

Liquors, Groceries, Crockery, Hardware, Leather, and Boots and Shoes,

which they intend to sell at extremely low rates for Cash, lower, they believe, than goods equal quality have hitherto been sold at in this town.

In the DRY GOODS DEPARTMENT, may be found Silks, Satins, Cobourgs, Delains, Merinos, Ginhams, Holland, Nankeen, and Muslins; brilliant and fast color Prints; Ladies' Mantle Cloth; Square and Scarf Shawls in Silk, Barege, Delaines, Cashmere, Stella, and Granadines; Straw and Millinery Bonnets; Head-Dresses, Parasols, Ribbons, Plumes, Feathers, Flowers, Gloves, Mitts, Hosiery, Hair-Nets, Hoops and Veils; Muslin Collars, Habits, and Sleeves; Children's Hoods and Hats; Trimmings, &c. &c. &c.

GROCERY DEPARTMENT.—Tea, Sugar, Soap, Candles, Starch, Blue, Rice, Tobacco, Indigo, Pepper, Mustard, Vinegar, Raisins, Currants, Nuts, Molasses, Syrup, Snuff, Dried Apples, and everything usually kept in a general store.

LIQUOR DEPARTMENT.—Port and Sherry Wine; Pale and Dark Brandy; Holland and Old Tom Gin; Toddy and Common Whiskey; Porter, Ale, and Rum; also, Beer by the barrel.

LEATHER DEPARTMENT.—Spanish Sole, Upper Leather, Calf Skins.—*Inspection.*

As they are well acquainted with the best markets, and have agents constantly on the look out for bargains at wholesale, they are warranted in asserting that they cannot be undersold by any other house in Lindsay, a statement which all who purchase from them are enabled to endorse. Give them a call, and they will spare no effort in securing your custom by giving good value for your money.

They do not quote the prices of their goods, preferring to let parties call and examine for themselves, in which case if goods and prices are not satisfactory, visitors need not buy.

Particular attention is directed to the Wholesale Department which is now complete, and goods can be purchased at this store cheaper than they can be had either at Toronto or Montreal.

To those persons (especially to those from the country) who so generously aided them on the day of the fire, they beg most respectfully to return their sincere thanks, and assure them that their acts of kindness shall never be forgotton.

LINDSAY, Aug. 2, 1861.

CIRCULAR.

G. H. LENNON

Begs to announce to his customers and the general public, that in consequence of the destruction of his former Premises and Goods by the late terrible calamity, he has recommenced business on the

WEST SIDE OF WILLIAM STREET, LINDSAY,
OPPOSITE THE CROWN-LAND OFFICE,
where he has opened a
COMPLETE STOCK
OF
GENERAL MERCHANDISE,
consisting in part of a choice assortment of the latest style
DRY GOODS,

Comprising Broad-cloths, Tweeds, Satinetts, Flannels, Cloaking, Shawls, Prints, Coburgs, Muslins, Delaines, Damasks, Table-cloths, Towelling, Cotton Yarns, Seamless Bags, &c. &c.

He would direct special attention to his Extensive

STOCK OF FAMILY GROCERIES, WINES, LIQUORS, &c.,

Among which will be found Tea, Tobacco, Sugar—Loaf, Lump, Crushed, and Muscovado; Rice, Coffee, Arrow-Root, Starch, Spices of all kinds. Pale and Dark Brandy; Toddy and Common Whiskey; Port and Sherry Wine; Rum, Gin, Vinegar, &c. &c.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Oatmeal, Barley, Rakes, Spades, Forks, Scythes, Pails, &c., with a full lot of Hardware, Glassware, and Crockery.

In every department of his business his stock will be found worthy of inspection, and he solicits a visit from his old customers, feeling confident that, for *Quality* and *Cheapness*, his Goods will compare favorably with any in the Town or County.

LINDSAY, Aug. 6, 1861.

YOU DON'T SAY SO!!

DRS. LLOYD & KENNEDY, SURGICAL AND MECHANICAL DENTISTS, Have REMOVED their Dental Office to WILLIAM ST., opposite Mr. Lisle's Butcher Shop.

Lindsay, Dec. 11, 1861. 127-tf

J. B. KNOWLSON, FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE AGENCIES. Fire and Life Risks effected on the most favorable terms. Farm buildings and contents insured against loss or damage by fire, at very low rates, and all Losses promptly paid. OFFICE: *Keenan's Brick Buildings, Kent St., Lindsay.*

127-6m

D. D. MACGILLIVRAY, Notary Public, Accountant, Conveyancer, Land Agent, Division Court Collector, and General Agency business, Lindsay. N.B.—All business entrusted to his care will be promptly attended to.

Lindsay, Dec. 1861. 127-3m

Lindsay Carriage Factory.

THE Undersigned beg to inform the inhabitants of Lindsay and surrounding country, that they have taken the Shop nearly opposite Mowrey's Foundry, lately occupied by Mr. George Workman, as a Carriage Factory, where they intend carrying on the business in all its branches.

They will keep constantly on hand and make to order, TOP and OPEN CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, GIGS, SULKEYS, WOOD and IRON AXLETREE WAGGONS, PLEASURE SLEIGHS, CUTTERS, LONG SLEIGHS, LUMBER BOBS, &c., &c.

Repairing work, Painting and Trimming done with neatness and despatch.

Horse-shoeing and jobbing done on the shortest notice by an experienced workman.

As none but the most experienced workmen will be employed, all work warranted. The best material used.

The Public will do well to give them a call before purchasing elsewhere, as they are sure to be suited at their Factory.

All Orders promptly attended to.

N.B.—Remember the place—Purdy's Mill, East of Mowrey's Foundry, on Ridout Street.

SMITH, CHAMBERS & SWITZER.
Lindsay, Nov. 28, 1861.

BOVARIUM.

GOOD Meat I keep, as all do know,
Adjoining Joseph Funk's;
The flies, I warrant, do not "blow"
Upon my tender junks.

Beef, Mutton, Lamb, and Veal also
In season you may find;
And, if of Soup you want "a go,"
Speak for the tails in time.

Good Marrow-bone, Kidneys likewise,
Sweet-breads, and Tit-bits all,
Livers and Tongues;—if you are wise,
You'll soon give me a call.

NED MORRIS.
Lindsay, Sept. 5, 1861. 114-tf

GREAT SALE OF
Winter Clothing.

CLOTHING WAREHOUSE RE-OPENED.

R. BUDGE & BROTHER, of Port Hope, have great pleasure in informing their numerous customers in Lindsay, and the public generally, that they are now opening a tremendous assortment of Fashionable

WINTER CLOTHING!

at Mr. A Wright's New Brick Block, Kent Street, Lindsay, at prices that defy competition.

Business to commence immediately. Sale on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, until further notice.

The Stock embraces every necessary for a Gentleman's Wardrobe. Fashionable Over-Coats from £1 to £3; Frock, Sack, Shooting and Walking Coats in Broad Cloth, Cassimere, Doeskins, Venetians, Scotch, Yorkshire, and Canadian Tweeds, Fulled Cloths and Satinetts; Vests of every description, varying in price from 3s 9d to 25s.—real novelties. Pantaloons in endless variety, and of every description of goods, and all sizes and shapes, at lower prices than were ever before heard of. Every garment they offer for sale is of their own manufacture, cut and made on the premises at their manufactory, Port Hope, and the workmanship is warranted; making it altogether the best Clothing Store in this part of Canada.

A choice assortment arriving every day.—Gents' furnishing goods in great variety; Hats, Caps, Shirts, Neckties, Gloves, Braces, Collars, Scarfs, Neckerchiefs, Socks, and other articles too numerous to mention.

☞ *The whole Stock will positively be sold at unprecedentedly low prices.*

Merchant Tailoring!

R. Budge & Brother would respectfully inform the gentlemen of Lindsay and surrounding country, that they keep constantly on hand all the Novelties of the Season, and that they are prepared to execute orders in all the latest styles of Gentlemens' Garments, at a saving of at least 20 per cent. A perfect fit warranted.

A very large Stock of Cloth to select from of Broad and Narrow Cloth, Beaver and other Over Coatings, West of England and Yorkshire Broad Cloths, French and English Black Doeskins and Fancy Trowserings, Venetians, Meltons and Fancy Coatings, Scotch, Yorkshire, West of England and Canadian Tweeds and Satinets, all of which will be made to order in their usual superior style, or sold by the yard in lengths to suit customers. Persons buying Cloth of us can have it cheaper than at any Dry Goods store, and can have it cut out free of charge.

Look out for Bargains on Kent Street, one door west of Bigelow's Block. Terms, Cash.

R. BUDGE & BROTHER,
Wholesale & Retail Clothiers.
Lindsay, Nov. 12, 1861. 126-6

ALBION HOTEL,

MONTREAL.
L. W. DECKER, PROPRIETOR.

IS pleasantly situated at the head of St. Paul Street, amongst the largest wholesale houses, in the city. It has (with business men generally, and especially with the best Merchants of both Provinces) become so great a favourite, that it is now acknowledged to be THE Business Hotel of Montreal. To meet the extensive increase during the last year in the business of the house, the proprietor has built a large addition. The Dining-Room has been extended and made more commodious; there have been completed a new wing, a great number of well ventilated sleeping-rooms, and the House throughout has been refitted, and now contains many improvements and conveniences hitherto unknown to its guests. The whole of the beds have, at a great expense, been furnished with NEW SPRING MATTRESSES. The proprietor expects that by continuing his personal management of the concern, "The Albion," to say the least of it will continue to be, as it now is, the best DOLLAR and a HALF HOTEL in Canada. 1-tf

New Goods! New Goods!

THE Subscriber having removed to the commodious premises lately occupied by Mr. Arch. Campbell, would inform his Customers and the Public, that he has received, and is from time to time receiving, a general Stock of DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HEAVY AND SHELF HARDWARE, CROCKERY, &c., an inspection of which he solicits from intending purchasers.

☞ Remember—*One door West of old Stand.*
ANDREW MACNAB.
Beaverton, Sept. 5, 1861. 24-tf

BARGAINS!

THE most extraordinary bargains ever offered in Lindsay are now to be had at W. J. WEBSTER'S recently established cheap BOOT & SHOE STORE, William Street, East side, opposite Veitch's Hotel, one door South of Jewett's Saloon. The subscriber has in store a very large and complete Stock of

FALL AND WINTER BOOTS, SHOES, RUBBERS, &c.,

which have been purchased exclusively for cash, and will be sold at prices to suit the views of the most economical. Persons in want of Boots, Shoes, &c., will find it to their advantage to call and examine his Stock and Prices, as he claims to give better bargains than can be had in any other house in this town. Remember! his Boots, &c., suit the *eye*, the *foot*, and the *pocket*. They *look* well, *fit* well, and *wear* well.

A large Stock of FAMILY GROCERIES just received, and will be offered at the lowest *Cash prices*.

All kinds of country produce taken in Exchange for Goods. *Positively no Credit.*

W. J. WEBSTER.
LINDSAY, Oct. 24, 1861. 122-3m

Victoria Bakery and Grocery.

EMPORIUM OF TRADE.

MATTHEW BLAKELY

HAS much pleasure in announcing to his numerous customers and friends, that he has completed his arrangements for the Fall and Winter Trade—his Stock consisting of CROCKERY, GLASSWARE, GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, BOOTS and SHOES, GOOD BREAD, CAKES and BISCUIT, and all kinds of CONFECTIONARIES which, for variety and lowness of price, must command attention.

All his Goods will be sold low for Cash, and Cash only, as he is persuaded that the nimble sixpence is preferable to the slow shilling; for that reason, he is determined to sell only for the ready money.

Call and examine price and quality before purchasing elsewhere.

Corner of William and Peel Streets, south of Mr. T. Fournier's Hotel.

☞ All outstanding Books, Debts and Notes, must be paid forthwith, as his Motto now is "Ready Money and no more Credit."

Lindsay, Oct. 21, 1861. 121-tf

Furniture! Furniture!

NOTHING LIKE FURNITURE.

WILLIAM MARGECH begs leave to announce to the inhabitants of Lindsay and surrounding country that he has OPENED that LARGE STORE on KENT STREET, formerly occupied by Mr. J. Till, as a FURNITURE WAREROOM, where he has always on hand the Largest, Cheapest and Best Assortment in town, without exception, having done a large business for the last four years, and having great experience in the trade, is enabled to manufacture the best of Furniture from the best material. All work warranted.

W. M. pays particular attention to the UNDERTAKING.

☞ *Coffins always on hand and made to order.*

THE WANT SUPPLIED.

In connection with the Undertaking, W. M. keeps a HEARSE on hand, which can always be had on the most reasonable terms.

Lindsay, Oct. 17, 1861. 120-tf

The Glasgow House

(LATE POST-OFFICE),
WILLIAM STREET.

Dry Goods, Clothing, Groceries, and Crockery.

THE Subscriber would respectfully intimate to the residents of Lindsay and vicinity, that he is now opening and offering for sale a large and well-selected Stock in the above line, which, for quality and cheapness, cannot be equalled in Lindsay.

The Goods having been all selected by himself in the best market in Canada, he is confident in assuring Cash Purchasers that he can do as well by them as any other house in the trade.

LATEST FASHIONS in
Ladies' Cloaks, Hats, and Bonnets,
ALWAYS ON HAND.

☞ A CALL IS RESPECTFULLY SOLICITED.

WILLIAM SWEENEY.

The No. "40"

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
Hardware Store

HAS REOPENED in MRS. PATRICK'S NEW BRICK BUILDING, opposite Messrs. W. L. M'Donald & Co.'s Cheap Cash Store, KENT STREET; and the Proprietors, believing the only way to recover their heavy loss by the late Fire is SMALL PROFITS and QUICK RETURNS, now offer to the Public the Stock of HARDWARE consisting of

BAND, BAR AND HOOP IRON,
NAILS, CHAINS, PAINTS, OILS, PUTTY, GLASS,
SADDLERY, and all descriptions of SHELF and HEAVY HARDWARE,
at prices lower than were ever before thought of in Lindsay.

☞ Country Merchants will find it to their advantage to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.

Remember—No. 40.

DRAKE & FOLEY.

☞ *CASH PAID FOR WHEAT.* ☜

LINDSAY, Oct. 9, 1861. 119-tf

AT
A. J. Bounsall & Co.'s

WILLIAM STREET
Foundry and Machine Shops,

PLOUGHS, CULTIVATORS, STUMP-EXTRACTORS, CHURNS, THRESHING MACHINES, FANNING MILLS,

and other AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, are being constantly Manufactured and Repaired.

IRON CASTINGS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS ON MODERATE TERMS.

☞ *Smith's work in all its branches.*

⁂ Persons indebted to A. J. BOUNSALL'S GROCERY ESTABLISHMENT previous to the Fire, are requested to bring cash or farm produce to the Foundry without delay, and save costs. 118tf

VICTORIA STOVE STORE,

One Door West of Wright's Boot and Shoe Store.
JOHN MOORE, PROPRIETOR.

ALL Kinds of Job Work done on the shortest notice. A large quantity of Cooking, Box and Parlor Stoves on hand; also, M'Gee's "Protectionist," patented last June—the best that has ever been offered to the public. Drum Stoves, Reverse and Gallows Pipes, Stove Pipes, and Tinware of every description.

Merchants and Pedlers would do well to call and examine for themselves before purchasing elsewhere.

The highest price price paid for Sheepskins, and all kinds of produce taken in exchange.

ADAM GORDON,

DEALER IN
DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, CROCKERY, &c. &c.
MANILLA, C.W.,

BEGS leave to inform the Public that he still continues to purchase Wheat, Pork, and other farm produce, at the *Highest Market Price.*

N.B.—*Bran and Shorts for sale.*

Manilla, Sept. 5, 1861. 5-tf

TORONTO WHOLESALE STATIONERS AND PAPER MANUFACTURERS!

BUNTIN, BROTHER & CO.

3 & 4 *Commercial Buildings, Yonge Street,*
TORONTO.

BEG to intimate to their numerous customers and the trade generally, that their stock will always be found replete with every description of goods in the Stationery department.

Blank Books of every description; Writing, Printing and Wrapping Papers.

These goods being *all* our own manufacture, we sell at much *lower* prices than those imported from Britain.

☞ TERMS LIBERAL ☜

Toronto, Sept. 5, 1861. 15-tf

OLD ESTABLISHED GENERAL STORE,

Adjoining T. Doheny's Hotel.

THE Subscriber, in returning thanks to the inhabitants of Lindsay and surrounding country for the very liberal patronage bestowed on him for the last four years, begs to announce that he feels under obligation to supply all their wants in his line at as LOW RATES and of as GOOD QUALITY as any House in Town. Having good connections along with twelve years' experience in the Montreal markets, he is enabled to make purchases on the very best of terms. His Stock of DRY GOODS and GROCERIES are now very complete, and arrangements made for a weekly supply. His TEAS, SUGARS, TOBACCOS, SPICES, &c., are all carefully selected and of the best quality. BOOTS and SHOES, PATENT MEDICINES, STATIONERY, and CROCKERY always in stock. FLOUR, OATMEAL, CORNMEAL, and FISH constantly on hand.

☞ All kinds of Country Produce taken in exchange for goods at cash price.

JAMES WATSON.

A NEW BROOM SWEEPS CLEAN!

THE Subscriber having been appointed AGENT for the BOWMANVILLE BROOM MANUFACTORY, he has a word or two to say on that subject. The Brooms made by Mr. Clark, of the above mentioned Factory, are equal to any turned out by Canadian or American manufacturers, while they can be bought at as low a rate as either. The Merchants of the County can purchase at manufacturer's prices from the subscriber, who has a large supply constantly on stock.

JAMES WATSON.

Plant Fruit Trees!

THE Subscriber has also been appointed AGENT for the PETERBORO' NURSERY, Mr. John Gilmour, Proprietor. The TREES furnished by this Nursery have always given satisfaction; and the subscriber would recommend Farmers about to plant Trees to order from him rather than go to the States for an inferior article. Terms made known on application.

JAMES WATSON,
William Street, Lindsay.
Lindsay, Oct. 8, 1861. 119-tf

BLACKHAM'S HOTEL,

Adjacent to the Port Hope, Lindsay, and Peterboro' Railway Depot.

IN returning thanks to his very numerous patrons and the public generally, for the very liberal encouragement received during the last ten years, begs to announce that he has fitted up his New Brick Premises with every attention to comfort for his guests, and the Table of the best the Market affords.

⁂ GOOD STABLING.

Meals served at Ten Minutes' notice.

T. G. BLACKHAM.
Port Hope, Dec. 1861. 128-tf

CHURCH'S HOTEL

(*Late Hastings House*),
BY W. Y. CHURCH, PORT HOPE, C.W.
Port Hope, Oct. 2, 1861. 118-tf

NORTH AMERICAN HOTEL,

Walton Street, Port Hope, C.W.
H. UINS, PROPRIETOR.

☞ Passengers carried to or from the Cars or Boats free of charge.

Port Hope, Sept. 5, 1861. 114-tf

HASTINGS' NEW HOTEL,

John St., Port Hope, C.W.
THOMAS WARREN HASTINGS, PROPRIETOR.

☞ A Porter will attend the Steamboats and Cars.

Port Hope, Sept. 5, 1861. 114-tf

Manilla House, Manilla.

THE undersigned begs leave to inform his Friends and the Travelling Public that he has taken the above well-known Hotel, and trusts, by strict attention to business, and by endeavoring to do all in his power for the comfort and convenience of guests, to merit a share of public patronage.

GOOD LIQUORS AND CIGARS.

Comfortable accommodation for man and horse.

☞ Bob Pitman always in attendance to take charge of Teams.

S. CONWAY, Proprietor.
117-tf

RAILROAD HOUSE,

MAIN STREET, CANNINGTON, C.W.

THIS commodious House has been completely refitted by the present proprietor, and is now open for the accommodation of the travelling public.

A good and warm Fire-place in the Bar, and every convenience for Horses.

☞ An attentive and careful Ostler always in attendance.

ALEX. THOMPSON, *Proprietor.*
Cannington, Sept. 5, 1861. 7-tf

ORILLIA HOUSE.

ORILLIA, CO. SIMCOE, C.W.

CONSIDERABLE additions having been made to this Hotel, the travelling public will have every attention paid to their wants, and at moderate prices.

Extensive Stabling and a careful Ostler.

JAMES QUINN, *Proprietor.*
Orillia, Sept. 5, 1861. 1-tf

CLYDE HOTEL,

KING ST. EAST, TORONTO.
JOHN MILL, PROPRIETOR.

THE above House is greatly enlarged and completely renovated. Superior Stabling and attentive Ostlers.

N.B.—East of the St. Lawrence Hall, on the opposite side of King Street.

Toronto, Sept. 5, 1861. 1-tf

ALBION HOTEL,

EAST MARKET SQUARE, TORONTO.

THOROUGHLY Refurnished and Refitted by the present proprietor.

Board—$1 00 per day.

J. SMITH, *Proprietor.*
Toronto, Sept. 5, 1861. 1-tf

NEWBIGGING HOUSE

(LATE CLARENDON HOTEL),
Nos. 28, 30, and 32, FRONT ST., TORONTO.
Board—One Dollar per day

☞ Porters always in attendance at the Cars and Boats.

W. NEWBIGGING, *Proprietor.*
Toronto, Sept. 5, 1861. 1-tf

ROYAL MAIL STAGE

LEAVES Whitby daily, connecting with the Northern Stages for Manilla, Beaverton, and Lindsay. This is the shortest and cheapest route from Toronto to either of the above places. This stage leaves Scripture's Hotel every morning (Sundays excepted) on the arrival of the trains from east and west, and arrives in Prince Albert in time for the stages going north. Returning, leaves Prince Albert on the arrival of the Northern Stage, and arrives in Whitby in time for the trains going east and west.

Good accommodation, and careful, obliging drivers.

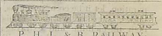
W. RAY, PROPRIETOR.
Sept. 5, 1861. 1-tf

LINDSAY AND BEAVERTON STAGE LINE.

UNTIL further notice, a Stage will leave Fournier's Hotel, Lindsay, every lawful morning at 7 o'clock, reaching Manilla in time to connect with the Stage for Oshawa and Whitby, and arriving in Beaverton at 1 o'clock. Returning, leaves Workman's Hotel, Beaverton, at 2 o'clock, and Manilla after the arrival of the Stage from Prince Albert, and reaches Lindsay about 8 o'clock.

Fares reasonable. The Proprietor will not be responsible for parcels or baggage, unless booked and paid for.

HUGH WORKMAN, Proprietor.
Lindsay, Oct. 16, 1861. 120-tf



P. H. L. & B. RAILWAY.

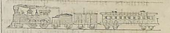
ON and after the 11th Nov. and until further notice, Trains will run as follows:

Mail Train will leave Lindsay at 8.00 a.m., arrive at Port Hope at 11.35 a.m.

Mail Train will leave Port Hope at 2.00 p.m., arrive at Lindsay at 5.40 p.m.

The above Trains run in connection with the Grand Trunk Railway.

T. A. WILLIAMS, *Superintendent.* THOMAS RIDOUT, *Manager.*
Port Hope, Feb. 22, 1861. 114-tf



NORTHERN RAILWAY.

ON and after MONDAY, SEPT. 2nd 1861, Trains will run as follows:—

TORONTO.

LEAVE.		ARRIVE.	
Mail	7 15 A.M.	Express	10 30 A.M.
Express	4 10 P.M.	Mail	8 05 P.M.

COLLINGWOOD.

LEAVE.		ARRIVE.	
Express	5 30 A.M.	Mail	1 00 P.M.
Mail	3 00 P.M.	Express	9 40 P.M.

Mail Train leaving Toronto at 7.15 A.M., connects with new Steamer "Emily May," on Lake Simcoe daily, which makes the trip around the lake to Orillia and return in time to connect with Mail South same evening to Toronto.

Mail Train also connects daily with Steamer "Clifton" at Collingwood, for Thornbury, Meaford, Cape Rich, and Owen Sound.

J. LEWIS GRANT, *Superintendent.*
Northern Railway Office, Toronto,
August 31, 1861. 114-tf

LAKE SIMCOE.

FALL ARRANGEMENT.

STEAMER
EMILY MAY,

DURING the remainder of the season, commencing on Monday, 18th November, 1861, the Steamer EMILY MAY will leave Orillia every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, calling at Beaverton at 12 o'clock noon, *en route* for Bell Ewart, arriving in time for the evening train. Will leave Bell Ewart every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, on the arrival of the morning train from Toronto, calling at Beaverton, at 1 o'clock, *en route* for Orillia.

The EMILY MAY always connects with the Evening Trains going North and South.

The EMILY MAY is entirely new, and is fitted up in the most comfortable manner.

☞ Meals can be obtained on board.

Fare from Beaverton to Toronto, $2.55.
Nov. 18, 1861. 117-tf

THE CANADIAN POST, THURSDAY, DEC. 26, 1861.

Column for Farmers.

WISDOM FOR WINTER.

Never go to bed with cold or damp feet.

In going into colder air, keep the mouth resolutely closed, that by compelling the air to may circuitous ly through the head and nose, it may become warmed before it reaches the lungs, and thus prevents those shocks and sudden chills which so sequently end in pleurisy, pneumonia and other serious forms of disease.

Never stand still a moment out of doors, especially at street corners after having walked even a short distance.

Never ride near the open window of a vehicle for a single half minute, especially if it has been preceeded by a walk; valuable lives have thus been lost, or good health permanently destroyed.

Never wear India rubber boots in cold dry weather.

Those who are easily chilled on going out of doors should have some cotton batting attached to the vest or outer garment, so as to protect the spaces between the shoulder-blades behind, the lungs being attached to the body at that point; a little there is worth 3 times the amount over the chest in front.

Never begin a journey until breakfast is eaten.

Low speaking, singing, or preaching, in a warm room in winter, do not leave it for at least ten minutes, and even then leave the mouth, hat on the gloves, wrapp the neck and put on a cloak or overcoat before passing out of the door; the neglect of these has laid many a good and useful man in a premature grave.

Never speak under a hoarseness, especially if it requires an effort, or gives a hurting or painful feeling, for it often results in a permanent loss of voice or a long life of chronic asthma.—*Hall's Journal of Health.*

FATTENING SWINE.

This subject is an important one to every pork producer. There is, perhaps, no department of the farmer's business more carelessly and unsatisfactorily conducted than that of swine feeding, with a view to fattening for use or for market. I have known some farmers to keep their hogs shut up in pens, fattening as long again as necessary to produce the amount of "pork," or fat required by them when they finally butchered their irregularly fed—sometimes over-fed but too often *over-fatted*—porkers. Swine will not thrive if improperly treated or irregularly fed. Shelter from chilly storms and arrangements for comparative cleanliness are as essential to the promotion of their healthy growth as is an ample supply of food and drink. It is a very defective plan to confine hogs in a small sty, without ing in filth, often without any kind of food to shield them from rain and sleet, seldom never because they are clean place to even shell their corn upon that is thrown to them by their beneficent master. Besides this, many feeders never seem to take into consideration the quality of food a hog should have to fatten well; but throw to him anything that will satisfy appetite, however indifferently, without any kind of previous preparation, be it corn, potatoes, turnipes, slops or whatnot. This is both unscientific and extravagant. Two bushels of ground corn will go as far in feeding, as three bushels fed in the whole grain. Oats, rye, barley and buckwheat should also always be ground or bruised before being fed. These grains, thus prepared, are much more completely digested by the stomachs of the swine and consequently fatten better. Some farmers raise large quantities of pumpkins and feed them to their swine with little apparent benefit. Why is this? Not because the pumpkin is entirely worthless as an article of food, surely; but, because they are given to the hogs raw—seeds and all—just as they grew. In feeding pumpkins the seeds should first be be previously removed, us, by their active digestive power, the process of fattening is retarded instead of advanced. Raw pumpkins alone, are not good to fatten; the only profitable mode of feeding them being to boil them, add some bran or chop, and mash well together—when they are an admirable article of food. The same may justly be said of the potato, Potatoes and whole grain, may be put into their sties or stys, and will be gradually relished by the grunting fellows. Cabbage, turnips, beet leaves and other similar articles may be appropriated to good account if boiled, mixed with bran, salted and fed in like manner. The best quality of pork is that fattened on corn alone, and cold water to drink.

An Irishman thus describes his cold reception by an old friend:—"I saw Pat Ryan t'other side of the way. I thought it was Pat, and I thought it was me; and when I came up it was neither of us."

THE BISHOP AND THE CURATE.

Some years ago a bishop was holiday his first visitation of the clergy of his diocese in a town in one of the midland counties. Amongst those assembled he soon discovered old college companions of his, whom he had not seen for a number of years, but whom he greeted with all the warmth of a sincere and friendship. On comparing notes with his friends, the bishop learned with regret that he was still a curate in a country village at a salary of £100 a year, and that he had a wife and a large family to support. The worthy curate, however, intimated that he spend a day with him before he left the neighborhood, and the latter not being slow to accept so pleasant a invitation. On reaching the parsonage, he was surprised to find his friend's wife in an elegant, well-dressed lady, who received him without any of the embarrassment which a paucity of means too frequently occasions in lady of her station. The children, too, were all well dressed, and looked anything rather than as if they were suffering from the pinching pains of unappeased hunger. But the good bishop's astonishment was still greater when he sat down to partake of a repast worthy of the traditional and customary fare of his order, and it was in vain that he tried to find the purest flavor and aroma with his fair and graceful hostess. Knowing that his friend was originally a poor man, he considered that he must have received a fortune with his wife. After dinner, when the latter and his wife ren had withdrawn the bishop introduced the subject, by expressing a wish that a single glass of one of the unusual and injurious expense to entertain him, and that it would entail privation upon him afterwards. The curate, in reply, said that he can well afford to entertain an old friend once in a while without any inconvenience. "Well," rejoined the bishop, "I must congratulate you, I suppose, on having received a fortune with your pretty lady?" "You are wrong again, my Lord," replied the poor curate; "I had not a shilling when I married my wife! More mystified than ever the bishop remarked, "Then how is it possible for you to have these comforts around you that I see, out of a living of £100 a year?" "Oh, my Lord, as to that, I am a large manufacturer, as well as a clergyman, and employ many hundreds of operatives, which bring me an excellent living. If you will walk with my wife and family to the premises, I will show you them at work." He accordingly took him into the garden at the back of the house, and there the bishop observed a very large number of bee-hives, the source of the curate's prosperity. The bishop was astonished at the circumstance, but did he ever fail to make use of it as an argument; for when he afterwards heard some complaining in plain of scantiness of his income, he would cut the matter short by exclaiming, "There, there, let's have no grumbling, I know a curate Mr. ——, keep bees, keep bees!"—*Mark Lane Express.*

An American editor once, in attempting to compliment General Pillow on his character as a "skedaddle veteran," was made by the types to call him a "battle-scared veteran." In the issue the mistake was so far corrected as to style him a "bottle-scared veteran."

PROSPERITY.—Prosperity in the hands of a few, generally makes many times undoes a man in the end. Happiness is the cause of mischief. The fair chance of a treacherous disaster. When a rich crown has been set, with his own hand, to throw away his wealth to another. For the sake of a few trifling baubles upon us, like those we have passed, we remit our care, and perish by neglecting. When a rich crown has newly kissed the temples of a joyful king, when he finds all things in a calm in stream, and kneeling to him with unexpected reverence, he easily leaves himself in the swelling plenty, lays his heart into pleasures, and forgets the fashion, in pomp and pleasure, and forgets the fashion, in pomp and pleasure, and forgets the fashion, in pomp and pleasure